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ESTABLISHED 1887

Science Research: Gap Grows European Laboratories Fail to Meet Industry's Needs

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

MUNICH — Whispering and pointing in all directions, the schoolchildren were inspecting the homegrown inventions on which Germans built the industrial empires that still bear their founders' names.

As the students filed two by two through the vast Deutsches Museum of science and technology in Munich, they saw automobiles developed 100 years ago by Gottlieb Daimler and Karl Benz; seamless-steel railroad wheels invented nearly a century ago by "the Cannon King," Alfred Krupp; the electric generator developed in 1866 by Werner von Siemens; the internal-combustion engine patented in 1876 by Rudolf Diesel; and the first mass-produced jet plane, designed in 1944 by Willy Messerschmitt.

That was yesterday. Today is a different story, according to Heinz Staab, the 59-year-old president of the Max Planck Institute, West Germany's huge and prestigious scientific research organization.

He sums up the current situation with a bit more than his usual reserve: "Europe has an overriding need to create the right environment for research and industry to cooperate."

Dr. Staab agrees as he chats in his office, five minutes' walk from

the Deutsches Museum. "But when the doors were opened, Japanese industrial scouts poured in, looking for ideas. Suddenly it dawned on the West Germans that they might have missed something."

He tells the story to dramatize the fascination that joins industry and science.

"I can't make our researchers turn away from research we don't need, such as alternative energy, which was fashionable in the 1970s, and redirect their talent into the biotechnology that our chemicals industry is going to need soon," Dr. Staab complains.

In blunt terms, Europe has squandered the scientific lead it enjoyed after World War II.

That is the judgment offered to the European Parliament last October by Michel Pomiatowski, chairman of its technology committee. Warning that Europe is lagging far behind the United States and Japan, Mr. Pomiatowski said: "The central problem is in the interface with commercial exploitation of research efforts."

In other words, in an age when research and development are becoming an increasingly important part of industry, Europe is stuck with research that has too little commercial relevance.

Jean-Jacques Duby, a French official leading a government mission to convert more research work into commercial products, estimates that only 15 percent of French research is influenced by industry's needs. In the United States, the figure would be at least 50 percent; in Japan, probably 75 percent.

The problem is not money. As the United States and Japan pour increasing funds into research and development budgets, Europe is keeping pace.

U.S. military and civil research budgets in 1983, the most recent year for which statistics are available, amounted to \$88 billion, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. In comparison, European Community nations spent \$55 billion on research in 1983. Japan spent \$34 billion.

However, Japan's research spending is rising twice as fast as that of its Western competitors, roughly 7 percent annually in constant dollars over the last decade, compared with 4 percent in the United States and Europe. The Japanese total is a low share of gross national product: 2.47 percent, as against 2.69 percent in the United States and 2.58 percent in West Germany, a European leader.

Yet Japan and the United States continue to outdistance Europe technologically. The question is: Why does Europe get so little bang for the research buck?

Mainly because researchers are not commercially oriented, answers the Roundtable of European Industrialists, a lobby group of business leaders in major Western European countries.

In a recent report, the Roundtable wrote: "U.S. research universities — MIT, Caltech, Stanford and

palace where the Wittelsbach dynasty ruled Bavaria for eight centuries until 1918. The room has a somewhat faded grandeur that fits his own position. Although this distinguished chemist presides over the nation's research elite at the Max Planck Institute, he wields little power.

"I can't make our researchers turn away from research we don't need, such as alternative energy, which was fashionable in the 1970s, and redirect their talent into the biotechnology that our chemicals industry is going to need soon," Dr. Staab complains.

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Getting Down To Business Europe's New Approaches To Competition

In the face of American and Japanese competition, Western Europe faces a major test not just of its technological potential, but of its capacity to make far-reaching economic and sociological changes. This is the ninth in a series of occasional articles examining these issues.

and academic research in Japan and the suspicion that often separates them in Western Europe. As a report on technology to the European Parliament warned last year: "Europe has an overriding need to create the right environment for research and industry to cooperate."

Dr. Staab agrees as he chats in his office, five minutes' walk from

Ex-Reagan Aides Hired To Block U.S. Policies

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Former officials of the Reagan administration and former Reagan-Bush campaign aides are being paid millions of dollars by foreign governments and corporations, in many cases to help those clients block or counter administration initiatives.

Foreign interests have been so successful in hiring well-connected Americans to lobby for them that some U.S. business leaders and trade officials in the administration have complained in private conversations that foreigners have greater access to White House decision makers than they do themselves.

These business leaders and officials, many of them presidential appointees, have declined to make their comments public.

Democratic politicians also contend that the practice is linked to the record U.S. trade deficit and conflicts in other ways with the best interests of the United States.

The most prominent former Reagan aide representing foreign interests for large fees is Michael K. Deaver, a confidant of President Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy. Mr. Deaver resigned last May as deputy White House chief of staff to found a public relations firm that now has contracts totaling \$2,475,000 to represent foreign interests.

Such Democrats as Robert S. Strauss and Brock Adams, who served in the Carter administration, and a former senator from Arkansas, J. William Fulbright, also have been hired by foreign interests to help with trade and foreign policy problems.

But the large fees involved, the high rank of many of the former Reagan aides and the fact that they are working against the administration they recently served have made this version of Washington's traditional revolving door unusual.

Mr. Deaver's highest paying clients by far are South Koreans, who are faced with trade complaints from the administration and U.S. companies. Last fall, Mr. Reagan ordered an investigation into charges of unfair trade practices by South Korea as part of an administration trade initiative.

Mr. Deaver's firm is being paid \$950,000 by two South Korean government entities and \$475,000 by a public foundation that wants him to "protect, manage and expand trade and economic interests" of South Korea.



Michael K. Deaver

In addition, one of South Korea's largest trading companies, Daewoo International Corp., is paying Mr. Deaver's firm, Michael Deaver & Associates, \$250,000 to protect "Daewoo's vital export interests in the United States."

Two other new public affairs firms with close ties to the Reagan White House, Gray & Co. and

Moslems Say They'll Kill Israeli Soldier

BEIRUT — Moslem guerrillas holding two Israeli soldiers threatened Tuesday to execute one of their captives unless Israel withdrew its forces from southern Lebanon.

A statement from the Islamic Resistance Front, which seized the two in an ambush Monday, said: "If Israeli forces do not withdraw in 24 hours we will execute one of the two prisoners we have. We have set our warning from 9 P.M. this evening, Tuesday."

Israel Presses Search

Newspost of The Washington Post reported earlier: Israel rushed troops, armor and helicopters across the southern Lebanon border Tuesday to reinforce the search for the missing soldiers.

A spokesman of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon, Timor Golsel, said that the Israelis had detained 270 Lebanese civilians for questioning and that six Lebanese civilians had been wounded by Israeli fire.

The Islamic Resistance Front claimed that six Israeli soldiers were killed in the ambush Monday. Israel denied that statement but said two members of the Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army, a Christian-led militia, had been killed.

The front also claimed to have shot down two Israeli helicopters and sunk an Israeli warship off southern Lebanon. Israel admitted losing a sailor from a crew aboard one of its vessels near the Lebanese shore.

Israel said that it seized two "terrorists" involved in Monday's atrocity.

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At U.S. Marine Sniper School, 'The Bottom Line Is to Kill'

By Philip Smith
Washington Post Service

QUANTICO, Virginia — The landscape at the vast U.S. Marine Corps base here is Spartan and alien, a fit setting for an exclusive school that teaches one of the loneliest, deadliest missions of war: the sniper's art.

Like those who train here, the school's credo is lean and mean: "One Shot, One Kill."

This is the Marine Corps' Scout Sniper Instructor School, a graduate course in bushwhacking for U.S. Army, Navy and Marine Corps personnel. Most of the curriculum was learned the hard way in Vietnam, Korea and other previous campaigns.

"The bottom line is to kill people," said Captain Steven L. Walsh, 28, the tall, sinewy officer in charge. "It's a specialty, like flight school. Some guys make it, some guys don't."

The instruction does not emphasize sharpshooting or firing from behind friendly lines. It teaches assassination from a concealed position, firing over long distances with a high-powered rifle.

A tool of warfare that is centuries old, sniping is being refocused as a military option with modern-day applications.

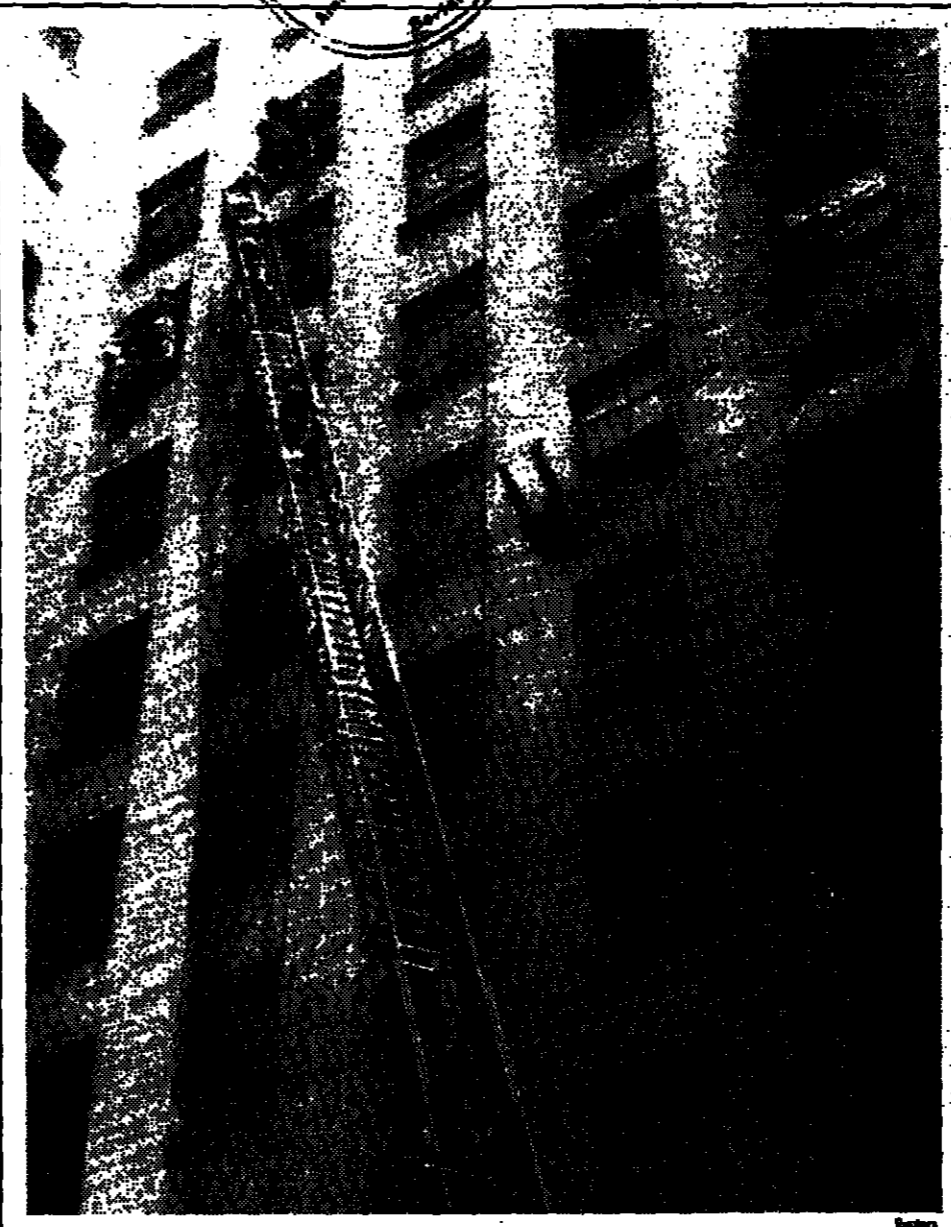
Snipers are invaluable for light infantry maneuvering and night-time defense, and are gaining new importance in an era of terrorism, according to military leaders.

The mission requires stealth, patience, marksmanship, field craft, stamina and nerve. Sniper stories from Vietnam are harrowing tales of operating miles inside "Indian country," waiting in a "hide" for up to weeks for a "target."

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

24 Die During Fire in Rio de Janeiro

A woman, one of three persons to jump to their deaths from the 10th floor, fell past the fire department ladder by which others were being rescued from a burning office building in Rio de Janeiro. Twenty-four persons died and about 40 were injured when the fire broke out on the ninth floor just before noon Monday. Officials said the flames spread quickly through the old building.



Marcos and Leftist Foes Disdain Moderates

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

MANILA — President Ferdinand E. Marcos and the radical groups, including the outlawed Communist movement, that are trying to overthrow his regime have at least one thing in common.

They do not believe that the moderate opposition alliance led by Corason C. Aquino has the unity, determination, strength or staying power to force his resignation after the disputed elections Feb. 7.

Analysts say the militants are trying to seize the initiative from Mrs. Aquino and her followers by organizing their own anti-government street demonstrations and strikes.

Their effort began Tuesday in Manila under the leadership of the New Nationalist Alliance, or Bayan. It is a federation of student, labor, peasant and other groups that claim a nationwide membership of about two million.

The analysts say that the militants are trying to take advantage of economic hardship, discontent over the election, frustration in the ranks of the moderates and the disillusionment caused among Mrs. Aquino's followers by the perceived willingness of President Ronald Reagan to recognize the legitimacy of Mr. Marcos's reelection.

The moderate opposition is divided over how far and fast to push the anti-Marcos struggle. Some of its leaders, and U.S. officials, are worried that Bayan's activities will trigger a crackdown by the authorities.

That, they fear, will end any chance for a peaceful change of government, another non-Communist alternative being offered by Mrs. Aquino and her people to make a choice between the rightists and the leftists.

Jose R. Castro Jr., the Manila-region executive director for Bayan, said his organization would

throw its weight behind the general strike Mrs. Aquino has called for Feb. 26. But he said Bayan would call for "people's strike actions, street marches and more militant forms of protest" on Feb. 25, the day of Mr. Marcos's inauguration.

Mr. Castro said that no one opposition force was capable of toppling the Marcos regime.

"So there is a clear need for unity between all forces," he said, "including the moderate opposition. We want to forge links, possibly on a united front basis, to oust the U.S.-Marcos dictatorship."

Bayan, however, appears to be having trouble mobilizing supporters. Mr. Castro said Monday night that about 10,000 people were expected to take part in a rally Tuesday. Only a few thousand attended.

Lean Alejandro, Bayan's secretary-general, said last week that the prayer rallies and acts of nonviolent civil disobedience being organized by Mrs. Aquino and her followers were "good for starters. But

Manila Boycott Sets Off Run on Banks, Hits Peso

By Miguel C. Suarez
The Associated Press

MANILA — A boycott to protest the declaration of President Ferdinand E. Marcos as winner of the special election appeared to be taking effect Tuesday as banks reported a run of withdrawals and the price of stock in a major corporation fell.

The Philippine peso suffered its biggest one-day decline in 15 years, dropping from 19.98 to 22.04 to the dollar. A government bank source, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, attributed the 10.3 percent drop to market nervousness over political instability.

Corason C. Aquino, the opposition candidate in the presidential election, called for the boycott of corporations run by friends or associates of Mr. Marcos during a huge rally Sunday. That was shortly after the National Assembly proclaimed Mr. Marcos the winner of the Feb. 7 election despite widespread charges of fraud.

The Makati Stock Exchange reported continued heavy selling of stock in San Miguel Corp., the Philippines' largest producer of beer, soft drinks and ice cream. Its stock opened Tuesday at the equivalent of 55 cents, down from 70 cents on Friday. Monday's closing price was 57.5 cents.

The newspaper Business Day said that the decline in the price of San Miguel stock on Tuesday was the biggest single-day decrease since the company was founded nearly 100 years ago.

San Miguel is considered one of the country's most stable companies and was among the major cor-

porations targeted for boycotting. The others are mostly banks owned or controlled by close friends or relatives of Mr. Marcos.

Officers of Security Bank and Commercial Bank of Manila, two of the seven banks Mr. Aquino said should be boycotted, confirmed in telephone interviews that in the north, the opposition resigns itself to getting less than a full inquiry into slayings; Page 7.

many clients were putting their money elsewhere.

An officer of Security Bank, who spoke on condition of not being identified, said the withdrawals began last week and increased substantially on Monday.

The Manila Times quoted an executive of Commercial Bank as saying its tellers had to ask Monday for double the usual allocation for withdrawals.

Government and business sources also said several prominent businessmen had resigned from the Presidential Productivity Council to protest election fraud. But the trade minister, Roberto Ongpin, said they were "courtesy resignations" to enable Mr. Marcos to reorganize the advisory body he formed late last year.

In another development, a spokesman for the Ministry of Justice, George Deo, said that murder charges were filed Tuesday against Arturo Pacificador, a Marcos ally and the majority leader in the National Assembly, and six men de-

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 5)

Tutu Helps Quell Unrest In Township

By Glenn Frankel
Washington Post Service

ALEXANDRIA, South Africa — Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner, helped quell an angry crowd Tuesday and bring at least a temporary lull in unrest that has continued in this black township for four straight days.

The government put the death toll since Saturday at 19. Sixteen were shot by police and three, including a black policeman, were killed by protesters. But local residents and clergymen said at least 27 persons had died.

Until the time of the government statement to Parliament on the deaths, the police had insisted that the toll was 10.

After negotiations, police allowed Bishop Tutu, the Anglican archbishop of Johannesburg, to accompany a delegation of local black ministers to a soccer stadium in the sealed-off riot zone. They addressed a gathering of about 25,000 residents who demanded that security forces withdraw from the area and release dozens of persons arrested since Saturday.

The crowd gradually dispersed after Bishop Tutu pledged to deliver a list of their grievances to police, according to witnesses. A police spokesman described the situation Tuesday night as "extremely quiet." The first break in four days of continuous violence.

Police and soldiers tightened their cordon around the township Tuesday morning and conducted house-to-house searches for weapons and suspects. They also cracked down on press coverage; eight foreign journalists who were attempting to cover the situation were detained for two hours.

The police spokesman, Colonel Fred Bull, said the journalists had violated South Africa's emergency

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Chirac's Vision of a New Cabinet Implies He'd Like to Head It

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Jacques Chirac, leader of France's neo-Gaullist, says that if the rightist opposition wins parliamentary elections next month, the new cabinet — and not President Francois Mitterrand — will conduct policy.

At a Paris campaign meeting on Monday, Mr. Chirac, head of the Rally for the Republic, made clear his view of how France should be governed if, as expected, the opposition defeats Mr. Mitterrand's Socialist Party in National Assembly elections on March 16.

Mr. Mitterrand would then be forced to serve the last two years of his seven-year presidential mandate without a parliamentary majority.

Mr. Chirac's statement was the

latest in a series of assertions that political observers have interpreted as signals that he would accept the post of prime minister if Mr. Mitterrand offered it to him.

Apparently recognizing Mr. Mitterrand's stated intention to retain a political role after March 16, Mr. Chirac said: "Our institutions confer on the president some powers in law which we shall respect. But, as for his actual powers, those that he holds as leader of the majority, he will lose those powers if he loses the majority."

Edouard Balladur, a senior adviser to Mr. Chirac, told a radio interviewer Sunday that "if Mr. Mitterrand asked Jacques Chirac to become prime minister, I should tell him to say yes."

The daily newspaper Le Monde said that Mr. Chirac was trying to

lay down guidelines for governing with Mr. Mitterrand. He previously had been hesitant about what stance to adopt toward the prime minister's post.

Mr. Chirac, 53, who was prime minister from 1974 to 1976 under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, has said that his party should accept power under Mr. Mitterrand if it wins in March. The party is allied with the smaller centrist Union for French Democracy. All recent opinion polls have predicted a healthy center-right majority in the elections.

But Raymond Barre, one of the two main centrist leaders and Mr. Chirac's successor as prime minister until Mr. Mitterrand took office in 1981, has said he would not participate in such a government. Mr. Barre has insisted that Mr. Mitter-

rand should step down if he loses his parliamentary support.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, the other main centrist leader, favors a center-right government under Mr. Mitterrand, a formula that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has dubbed cohabitation.

Mr. Mitterrand has been secretive about what he will do if the opposition wins, except to emphasize that he will remain as president and to hint that he would want to play a major part in foreign affairs and defense. These are two of the president's main areas of influence as laid down by the constitution.

France's decision Sunday to bomb an airfield in northern Chad, an area held by Libyan-backed rebels, has focused attention on the national security problems that this form of power sharing could bring.

Jean de Lipkowsky, a former secretary of state for foreign affairs and a diplomatic adviser to Mr. Chirac, was quoted Tuesday in the opposition daily Le Quotidien de Paris as saying that such decisions had to be made by France's Defense Council. Both the president and the prime minister are council members. "In no event can the president take his decision alone," he said.

Mr. Chirac said Monday: "It is the new government which, according to the constitution, must decide on new policy and put it into effect."

He added: "It is up to the president whether our country experiences a calm transition or lives through a period of troubles, uncertainty and weakness."

Sources close to Mr. Chirac said

that his latest statement, which followed similar comments made over the weekend during campaign rallies in the French West Indies, represented a change in his view of his own future.

Earlier, they said, Mr. Chirac had been wary of assuming a government role himself, fearing that cooperation with Mr. Mitterrand could damage his rightist image for presidential elections in 1988, in which he is expected to run.

The sources said that, provided the ground rules for power-sharing were clear, Mr. Chirac felt he could gain valuable support for 1988 if his leadership of a government under Mr. Mitterrand were successful, especially if he were seen to lead France away from a constitutional crisis.

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Soviet Ship's Crew Said To Have Left Passengers On Dangerous Lifeboats

United Press International
WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Crew members abandoned the Soviet luxury liner *Mikhail Lermontov* in motorboats, leaving the passengers to drift in rotting lifeboats, a New Zealand Navy officer testified Tuesday at a preliminary inquiry into the ship's sinking.

The ship went down Sunday off New Zealand's South Island after smashing into submerged rocks. All 737 passengers and crew members were rescued except for an unidentified Soviet seaman, who was presumed drowned.

Lieutenant Peter Batchelor, a patrol boat commander for the New Zealand Navy who took part in the rescue operation, said he and his men saw the Soviet crew members arriving in motor launches. He ordered them to return to find survivors, he said.

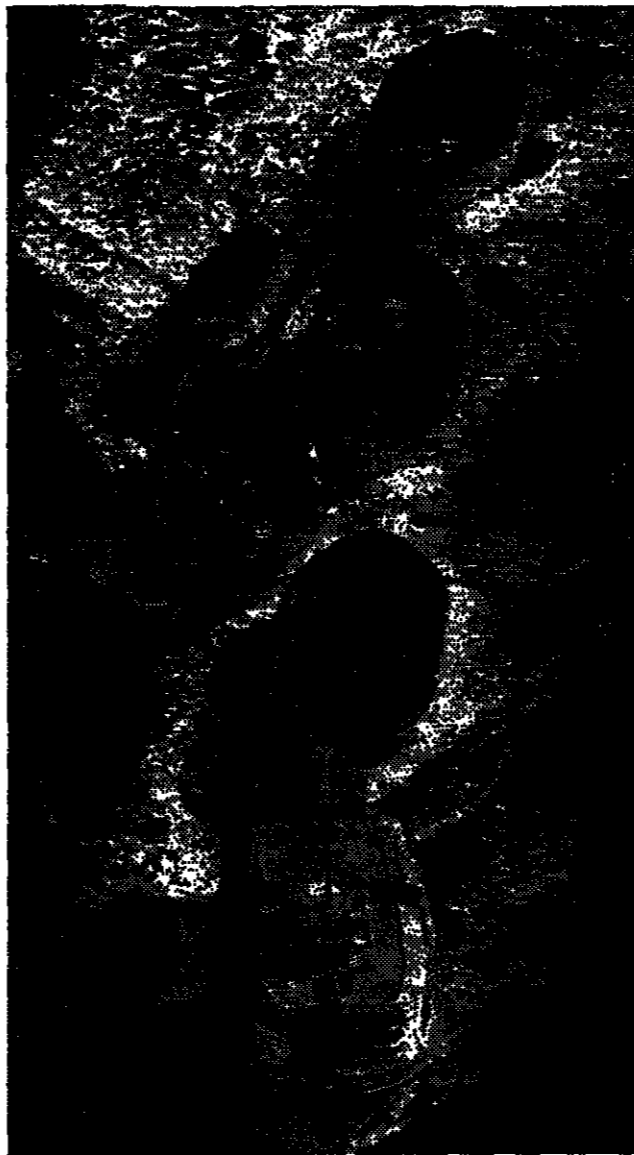
Lieutenant Batchelor also said at the inquiry, called by the New Zealand government, that the condition of the life boats and rafts was so bad that the 409 passengers, mostly elderly Australians, would have drowned if the ship had sunk in the open sea.

"Many of the lifeboats were so rotten that passengers held them with their feet," he said.

"Many of the inflatable life rafts would not open," he said, "and those that we picked up were leaking so badly after the disaster that they were sinking."



Vladislav Vorobyev, captain of the Soviet liner, arriving Tuesday for the inquiry. At right, lifeboats are towed from the ship.



South Africa Penetrated SWAPO, Say Guerrillas

By Denis Herstein
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The South-West Africa People's Organization has disclosed that a South African spy network has infiltrated the guerrilla group and compromised operations in Angola designed to bring about independence for Namibia.

The SWAPO secretary for international relations, Theo Ben-Gurrah, said in London this week that about 100 persons had been arrested over the past two years and were being detained by SWAPO in Angola as spies.

He said that four of the men accused of spying were members of the central committee, the movement's top policy-making body.

SWAPO is fighting a guerrilla war for the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia, which South Africa controls in defiance of the United Nations.

The most serious breach of security appears to be the case of Tamo Hatwikupili, deputy head of the movement's military wing.

From the SWAPO headquarters in Lubango, southern Angola, he was alleged to have received information to the South African contacts. Mr. Ben-Gurrah said Sunday that Mr. Hatwikupili committed suicide in January 1984, "the day after being confronted with the spying allegations."

Two other exposed central committee members, Ben Boys and Eric Biwa, are now in SWAPO custody in Angola, Mr. Ben-Gurrah said, while a fourth, Lucie Stephans, has disappeared.

SWAPO officials showed a videotaped confession by Andries Besson, who was interviewed in Lubango. Mr. Besson said that as an active member of SWAPO in Namibia he was arrested by the colonial government's police, threatened that his family would be attacked and offered money to work for South Africa.

Mr. Besson said he was sent to a month-long spy training course in Windhoek, South-West Africa's capital, where his instructors were South African Army captains named Nel and Steyler.

Mr. Besson said he then became an officer in the SWAPO army in Angola and was assigned to assassinate Sam Nujoma, the SWAPO president, but the attempt never was carried out. He said he had provided details to Mr. Hatwikupili about a ship loaded with arms for the liberation movement.

WORLD BRIEFS

Opposition Presses Kohl Over Inquiry

BONN (Reuters) — The opposition Social Democratic Party urged Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Tuesday to give a full explanation to protesters investigating charges that he lied to a parliamentary panel investigating possible corruption in his home state of Rhineland-Palatinate.

The Social Democratic parliamentary leader, Hans-Jochen Vogel, said the affair constituted an "unifying situation" that "must be cleared up as fast as possible."

State prosecutors said Monday in Koblenz that they would investigate charges that Mr. Kohl had given false testimony to a parliamentary committee investigating possibly illegal party donations in Rhineland-Palatinate. Mr. Kohl has denied the allegations.

France Sends More Planes to Chad

NDJAMENA, Chad (AFP) — France sent more fighters Tuesday to Chad and said it was deploying 500 more troops in the capital, Ndjamena, to counter threats from Libya and the rebels it supports in the north, French officials said.

The officials said nine Jaguar fighter-bombers and Mirage F-1 interceptors were being brought into Ndjamena on Tuesday. This would bring to 13 the number of combat aircraft flown in since Monday. The officials also said that about 500 troops were being sent to the Ndjamena airport to counter Libyan or rebel attacks. Libya bombed the airport Monday, France said; a day after, France raided a Libyan-built airport in northern Chad.

In Washington, the State Department praised France's decision to back President Hissène Habré against the rebels and said Washington would also step up its military aid to Mr. Habré's government.

Former Moscow Party Chief Purged

MOSCOW (AP) — Viktor V. Grishin, a member of the Politburo who in December was removed as Moscow city party leader, was re-fired from the ruling body Tuesday in one of three major leadership changes announced at a Central Committee meeting Tuesday.

Boris N. Yelstin, 55, Mr. Grishin's successor as Moscow party chief, was named an alternate member of the Politburo. Konstantin V. Ruskov, 76, was retired as Central Committee secretary in charge of liaison with Communist parties in the Socialist bloc. His removal brings the number of full Politburo members to 11. Mr. Yelstin's addition increases the alternate, or nonvoting, membership to seven.

Mr. Grishin, 71, had been on the Politburo for 24 years and was one of the last holdovers from the era of Leonid I. Brezhnev, who died in 1982. Mr. Grishin had been Moscow city party leader since 1967. His removal two months ago occurred after rumors that he would be replaced because of allegations of poor party administration of the capital city.



Viktor V. Grishin

2 Trains Collide, Killing 69 in Chile

LIMACHE, Chile (UPI) — Two trains packed with hundreds of summer vacationers collided head-on as they rounded a mountain curve, killing at least 69 people, authorities said Tuesday.

The collision occurred Monday night after the two trains were allowed to travel on the same stretch of track near the town of Limache, 80 miles (130 kilometers) northwest of Santiago. The disaster, which officials blamed on human error, was called Chile's worst rail accident in 40 years. More than 510 people were injured, as many as 150 critically, in the crash.

A parallel stretch of track had been knocked out by a bomb attack last year and was never replaced. Communications between station towers also had been impaired by the theft of 300 yards (272 meters) of cable earlier in the day, forcing controllers to communicate by telephone.

5 in Thai Coup Trial Freed on Bail

BANGKOK, Thailand (UPI) — The Bangkok Appeals Court granted bail Tuesday to five present and former military commanders who are on trial for allegedly leading an abortive coup in September, including General Kriangsak Chomanan, who was prime minister in 1977 to 1980.

The court said it did not believe the military officials would attempt to flee and that they did not pose a threat to the 35 other coup suspects testifying in the trial. Bail equivalent to more than \$94,000 was levied on each of the commanders, four of whom are retired.

The five men released were General Kriangsak, 67; the former supreme commander, General Serm Na Nakhon, 65; his former deputy, General Yos Thephasadin, 67; the former deputy air force commander, Air Chief Marshal Krasae Intararat, 64, and Air Chief Marshal Arun Promthep, 58.

World Data Bank in French Proposed

PARIS (AFP) — Canada proposed Tuesday that French-language data banks be inventoried and connected worldwide as part of the effort to keep French abreast of English in computers and technology.

The proposal was put forward on the second day of a conference that has gathered heads of state and senior officials from 38 French-speaking countries whose population totals 120 million. Canada also urged that training programs for using data banks be set up for Third World countries.

The French minister of research and technology, Hubert Curien, said: "If the French language is to live it has to grow in the field of technology. We don't want to get in a situation where you have to know English before you sit at a computer screen."

For the Record

Prospects of a dialogue between Britain and Argentina, who broke relations after a war over the disputed Falkland Islands in 1982, faded Tuesday when visiting Argentine legislators said in London they would not ask for a meeting with British ministers.

(Reuters)

Salvadoran guerrillas claimed they shot an American to death over the weekend because he worked as an adviser to the Salvadoran Navy. Reports said a U.S. Embassy official said Peter Surber, 35, who lived in San Salvador for five years, was a merchant marine who may have worked as an adviser to the Salvadoran Navy.

Many cracks have been found in the nose of five Boeing 747SR jets of Japan Air Lines, and the Transport Ministry has ordered inspections of the frames of some planes, officials said Tuesday. (AP)

Divided South Africans Share One Thing: Their Quagmire

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
JOHANNESBURG — After 18 months of sustained violence and protest, this racially divided land seems caught in a quagmire of its own making.

South Africa's white minority rulers appear unable to appease a restive black majority, and the black majority finds no dent in the authorities' determination to mold a destiny, built on the system of racial separation called apartheid, that excludes majority power.

In recent weeks, the authorities have promised a program of political change called power-sharing. But officials have made clear in conversations that this will not dilute white power or the notion of separation of the country's classrooms, suburbs and ways of life.

Moreover, disputes within Afrikaner ranks seem to have strengthened those whose opposition to major change is stiffened by a sense that they are facing a "revolutionary onslaught" against white privilege.

While the images of violence have been lessened overseas by outlawing television coverage of political unrest, the tumult in segregated black townships continues.

Since September 1984, more than 1,110 people have died during the violence in the townships. More than 100 have died since the start of 1986. Many are the victims of inter-racial violence. A state of emergency remains in force around Cape Town, Johannesburg, and Port Elizabeth — a tacit acknowledgment of failure to find a political solution to the endemic unrest.

The violence, too, seems sometimes turned upon itself, so that the bodies are those of blacks killed by fellow blacks. By police figures, almost a third of those who had died by the beginning of this year had been slain by fellow blacks.

If there are omens for the coming year, political analysts and government security specialists say, they are bleak. A school boycott has temporarily been suspended but could well be re-introduced soon by township radicals who brook no opposition among their peers to their plans for protest.

It is a year, too, of anniversaries laden with anger and defiance. March 21, for instance, commemorates not only the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, but the slaying, on that day last year, of black mourners at Langa, in the restive Eastern Cape. June 16 will be the 10th anniversary of the Soweto uprising, whose casualties, officially put at 550 dead, seemed grisly enough but have long been overtaken.

As on many occasions in this divided land, the authorities and their foes seem to march to different rhythms.

Times President Pieter W. Botha, seeking to co-opt black leaders into what he has called a National Statutory Council, has offered the black majority, by his own definition only, access to the highest levels of power.

Yet, as with earlier attempts to achieve the same goal, the offer has not been taken up, even by black leaders such as the Zulu chief, Mangosuthu Gatsha Buthezi, whom black radicals depict as having sold out to whites because he leads a houseband called Kwa-Zulu that was set up for six million Zulus. Mr. Botha, adopting a more glittery public-relations style than ever before, and tending down the belligerence of some of his public appearances last year, has gone on vernacular-language radio and television to appeal directly to blacks to support him. He has placed full-page advertisements in the newspapers assuring blacks that he wants to include them in the nation's future.

But in the legislative capital of Cape Town, while the government sought this month to assure the outside world that apartheid was dying, mixed-race deputies from the segregated, three-chamber Parliament, which ignores the black majority, were being refused service in a restaurant reserved for white legislators.

"As this incident so graphically demonstrates," the anti-government Cape Times newspaper said in an editorial, "apartheid lives."

Frederick van Zyl Slabbert, the former leader of the moderate white opposition in Parliament, said Mr. Botha "has gone as far with reform as he can."

That means, he said, that South Africa's leader "cannot sacrifice self-determination for whites."

NEWS ANALYSIS

Tutu Helps to Stop 4 Days of Unrest in Township

(Continued from Page 1)
 ban on photographing or recording unrest.

The day started with more violence when youths attacked an armored police vehicle with gasoline bombs. Three blacks were shot dead, according to police, and 11 youths under age 18 were arrested.

But by 11 A.M. community organizers and clergymen had managed to gather a large segment of the township's 100,000 residents at the stadium in an attempt to stop the violence. Police stayed on the outskirts of the township.

The crowd sent a delegation of clergymen to meet the Reverend Allan Boesak, leader of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and the Reverend Beyers Naudé, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, two prominent anti-apartheid activists who came to Alexandra at the request of local churchmen.

The two ministers said they had obtained permission from a police captain to enter the township. But when they walked to an entrance near a Catholic church, they were confronted by soldiers and police who pointed automatic rifles at them and turned them away.

Bishop Tutu arrived soon after and, following another round of talks with police, was allowed to enter by a police brigadier.

Witnesses said Bishop Tutu and the local clergy drove through streets littered with debris. They said the two-car convoy had to stop while large concrete drainage pipes that had been used as barricades were removed.

When he got to the stadium, where the crowd had been waiting for several hours, Bishop Tutu made a fervent plea for peace.

"Please stop killing each other," Bishop Tutu told the crowd. "We don't want our children to be killed like flies."

After he pleaded with the crowd to disperse in small groups, most left quietly, witnesses said.

But a group of nearly 1,000 youths surrounded the bishop's car. For 30 minutes their leaders argued with him, saying that taking a list of grievances to the police was not enough and demanding that government officials come to the township.

Bishop Tutu finally made his way through the crowd and returned to the local police station. He emerged an hour later saying only that his meeting with police had been useful.

In another development, provincial prosecutors announced they were dropping charges against Winnie Mandela, an anti-apartheid activist. Mrs. Mandela, the wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned black nationalist, had been charged with violating government restrictions prohibiting her from living in her home in Soweto, the country's largest black urban center.

A statement from the attorney general's office noted that Mrs. Mandela was appealing the restrictions, known as a "banning order."

Bomb Explodes At U.S. Embassy Outside Lisbon

United Press International
LISBON — A car driven by a U.S. Embassy employee exploded Tuesday outside the embassy, minutes after guards found a bomb in a routine check, police and U.S. officials said.

The explosion caused no injuries and only minor damage. A State Department official in Washington said, "It was a lucky case where security got there just in time."

The explosion, which occurred about 50 yards (45 meters) from the embassy building in a northern Lisbon suburb, practically destroyed the car but did not cause casualties or significant damage to the building, an embassy official said.

No one immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing, the third unsuccessful attack against the embassy in less than 16 months. In 1984, the far-left Popular Forces of April 25 tried twice, without success, to shell the building with improvised rocket launchers.

The State Department official in Washington said the bomb was discovered during a routine search of the trunk of the automobile.

The car was going through a checkpoint when the bomb was discovered, said the official, who asked not to be named. Security guards moved the car to a closed area, he said, adding that "minutes later, the bomb exploded."

U.S. to Aid Savimbi

The U.S. government said Tuesday that it would give aid to rebels fighting the Angolan government, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that "certain decisions have been made to provide both moral and material support" to Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola.

Congressional sources said the administration plans to provide about \$15 million in aid.

2 Cross Atlantic On a Sailboard

PARIS — Two Frenchmen have completed the first East-West crossing of the Atlantic Ocean on a tandem sailboard, French press reports said Tuesday.

Stéphane Peyron and Alain Pichavaud overcame seasickness, a capsizing and a breakdown in radio communications to make the trip from Dakar, Senegal, to the French Caribbean island of Guadeloupe, the reports said.

They left Dakar on Jan. 23 and reached Guadeloupe on Sunday night, after a trip of 2,579 nautical miles that lasted 24 days, 15 hours and 20 minutes. They are due to set off again early in March for New York.

Texan Says Tylenol Poisoned Him

United Press International
TYLER, Texas — A man who took four capsules of Tylenol pain reliever on Feb. 4 and was hospitalized the same day with cyanide poisoning said Tuesday he is convinced the capsules were tainted. But police have been unable to confirm that the medication was the source of the poison.

Police Captain Bob Bond said Monday that the incident was reported to police on Feb. 11, a week after it occurred and three days after a woman in New York died from taking cyanide-laced Extra-Strength Tylenol capsules.

Bill Case, 41, of Tyler, said he took two Tylenol capsules the morning of Feb. 4 at the Mental Health-Retardation Center of East Texas, where he works as a laboratory technician, and another two capsules the same afternoon. The bottle came from the center's pharmacy.

Mr. Case said that shortly after he took the last two capsules, he dropped to the floor and went into convulsions. Captain Bond said tests administered at the Medical Center Hospital in Tyler showed that Mr. Case had ingested cyanide.

Dr. Michael Welch, who treated Mr. Case at Tyler's Medical Center Hospital, said the victim survived through a combination of fast treatment by co-workers, his own medical knowledge and good luck.

"He's lucky to be walking around today," Dr. Welch said.

Mr. Case, who has been released from the hospital, said Tuesday, "I'm sure" the Tylenol capsules were the source of the cyanide.

"The only things I had had that day were coffee and Tylenol," he said.

But an FBI official in Washington said the agency had found no connection between the New York poisoning on Feb. 8 and that of Mr. Case, and doubted his claims.

A hospital spokeswoman said that the federal Food and Drug Administration had informed the hospital that no sign of cyanide had been found in other capsules in the container, or in the container itself.

Mr. Case said he took a polygraph, or lie-detector, test at the FBI's request and was "tripped up" on a question involving his access to cyanide.

He said the discrepancy occurred because while he did not have cyanide in his possession at the time of the incident, he could obtain drug through his laboratory job.

Theodore Rotto, director of investigations for the Dallas branch of the FDA, refused to disclose results of his agency's investigation or to disclose the batch number of the bottle.

Captain Bond said police will until Monday, a week later, to lease details in order to as alarming the public.

"Since there were no other poisoning reports" in the area, this appeared just to be an isolated incident, we held off, knowing well that at some point we had obligation to the local public reveal the information," he told local newspaper.

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AMERICAN TOPICS



GREED — Vincent Torquati, 7, ogling a 110-pound candy bar at the Great American Chocolate Festival at Hershey, Pennsylvania, home of Hershey Foods Corp.

Army War College To Study War More

After years of emphasizing politics, diplomacy and budgets, the Army War College at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, has returned to educating bright young colonels to be warlike competent in the large-scale operational arts of battle.

The study says that if either side in the range wars had raised cattle and sheep together, ranchers would have made more money than they could by raising either species alone.

President Ronald Reagan, speaking at a prayer breakfast on his birthday, said: "Seventy-five years ago, I was born in Tampico, Illinois, in a little flat above the bank building. We didn't have any other contact with the bank than that. Now here I am, sort of living above the store again."

Shorter Takes: Experts say union membership among workers aged 25 to 34 dropped from 18.2 percent of all members in 1984 to 16.7 percent in 1985, mostly because jobs have shifted from manufacturing to the service sector, which is little unionized.

Abe Lincoln Reflects On Law's Delays

The law offices that Abraham Lincoln occupied from 1841 to 1849 on the third floor of a brick building in Springfield, Illinois, have become a museum. The state bought the offices last year for \$435,000, completing the Lincoln sites in Springfield that also include his home and his tomb.

Short Takes

With the proliferation of laws making bars liable for traffic offenses by drunk patrons, and barring "happy hours" at which extra drinks are served, bars in New Hampshire joined in calling an "unhappy hour," with \$30 martini and \$14 beers, to publicize soaring liquor liability insurance costs.

At U.S. Marine Sniper School, 'The Bottom Line Is to Kill'

(Continued from Page 1) get of opportunity," usually an enemy officer. "I can guarantee you it's very lonely," said E.J. Land, a retired Marine Corps major who was a sniper in Vietnam.

depicting an American veteran's violent rescue of imprisoned servicemen in Vietnam. "It's horrible," he said. "Millions of rounds of ammunition. Helicopters sustain multiple hits and continue to fly. We've got to convince young marines it's not just spraying the area. One well-aimed round is the name of the game."

Investigator Says Booster Temperature Was 'Absurd'

By Michael Isikoff Washington Post Service CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida — Richard P. Feynman, a physicist and member of the presidential commission probing the explosion of the space shuttle Challenger, has flown here to investigate what he called "absurdly low" temperatures recorded on the shuttle's suspect right booster rocket shortly before liftoff.

A source said Monday that temperatures recorded as low as minus 13 centigrade (7 degrees Fahrenheit) on the rocket's lower surface appear to support a theory that extremely cold liquid hydrogen or oxygen from the shuttle's external tank had leaked onto the rocket, possibly freezing the rubber-like O-rings that seal its segments.

The new proposal represents a major campaign by the administration on one of its most difficult foreign policy issues. White House officials and Republican congressional leaders have warned that the rebels are losing their war against the Sandinist regime in Managua and need a major infusion of U.S. help.

But congressional opposition to such aid remains strong, and Republicans have warned Mr. Reagan that only a major commitment by him would succeed in winning approval.

Mr. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said that Mr. Reagan would be requesting no restrictions on the proposed \$70 million in military aid. The question of how such aid should be channeled to the rebels has been disputed in Congress.

Mr. Lugar, who headed a team of U.S. observers at the Feb. 7 presidential election in the Philippines, said that there was no discussion of that election in his meeting with Mr. Reagan.

The Central Intelligence Agency ran the secret U.S. program of aiding the rebels in Mr. Reagan's first term, but its involvement came under attack after several incidents, such as the mining of Nicaraguan harbors by CIA-led rebels. Some U.S. lawmakers complained that they had not been informed adequately about the CIA involvement.

Referring to the rebels as "freedom fighters," Mr. Reagan told Republican congressional leaders Tuesday that "there are many ways in which a democratic outcome can be achieved in Nicaragua."

"It can happen at the negotiating table, or via the success of the ground resistance," he said. "But one thing is certain: we must provide more effective assistance, and we must lift the restrictions which now tie our hands."

The president said the Sandinists have lost support in Congress and "throughout the world" and "don't have many defenders anymore."

"The debate is now over what we should do about them," Mr. Reagan continued. "The program approved last year — the \$27 million in humanitarian assistance — has helped to maintain the pressure of the resistance on the Sandinistas. The resistance has continued to grow, and it's operated deep inside Nicaragua. But we have to do more to help them."

U.S. officials have said that increasingly fewer of the rebels are operating inside Nicaragua.

Reagan Presses for 'Contra' Aid Seeks \$70 Million to Assist Nicaraguan Rebels Covertly

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan began a new drive Tuesday to win congressional approval of \$100 million in aid to rebels fighting the government of Nicaragua, saying "you can't fight attack helicopters piloted by Cubans with Band-Aids and mosquito nets."

The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Richard G. Lugar, said after a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan that the administration was seeking \$30 million in so-called nonlethal, overt aid to the rebels and \$70 million in covert military assistance.

Congress voted \$27 million last year in nonlethal aid to the rebels, known as "contras," and the money runs out at the end of March. Congress had earlier cut off military aid to the rebels.

Dr. Feynman, a Noble Prize-winning physicist at the California Institute of Technology, said Monday in a telephone interview that the temperature readings were so unusual that the commission had asked him to determine if there were "flaws in the measurements."

The readings also appear to raise questions about the flow of information from ground crews at the launch pad to NASA officials in the "firing room" on the morning of the launch, sources said.

Jan. 28, the day the shuttle was launched, was the last time the United States government had no national debt was 1835-37, when most of a \$40-million surplus was divided among the states. ... The Internal Revenue Service expects to collect \$10 for each \$1 spent anding income tax returns.

Mr. Lugar, Republican of Indiana, said that Mr. Reagan would be requesting no restrictions on the proposed \$70 million in military aid. The question of how such aid should be channeled to the rebels has been disputed in Congress. The White House was forced last year to accept a compromise with Capitol Hill under which the nonlethal aid was dispensed by a State Department agency.

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U.S. Budget Law May Force Military Cut of \$49 Billion

WASHINGTON — Congressional economists said Tuesday that unless Congress and the White House agreed on a 1987 budget that met provisions of the new deficit-reduction law, automatic spending cuts this fall could reduce by \$49 billion the \$320.3 billion President Ronald Reagan is seeking in military spending authority.

In projecting the impact of the law to the Senate Budget Committee, Rudolph G. Penner, director of the nonpartisan Congressional Budget Office, said, "It means a very different defense establishment than is envisioned by the president."

The new law, which is being challenged in court, requires across-the-board spending cuts Oct. 15 if Congress and the White House have not agreed on a budget

meeting a projected deficit target of \$144 billion for the fiscal year beginning Oct. 1.

The budget office report estimates that current spending and tax policies will produce a deficit of \$181 billion in the next fiscal year, roughly the same as projected in Mr. Reagan's new budget.

While emphasizing that its findings were preliminary and subject to change later this year, the report projected that if automatic budget cuts became necessary this fall to meet the deficit target, military appropriations face a reduction of 6.2 percent and nonmilitary appropriations face a cut of 8.4 percent.

The impact of such cuts would be larger than might appear because \$11.7 billion is to be cut from current levels March 1. In addition, reductions in the fall would not allow for inflation adjustments.

Alcohol and Drug Use A former medical director at Rockwell International Corp. said Tuesday that as many as many as 10 percent of the workers throughout the company and as many as 25 percent of the workers at its plant in Palmdale, California, were impaired by alcohol or drugs while manufacturing or assembling the four space shuttles, United Press International reported.

Dr. Howard Frankel, in an interview with a radio station in Palm Desert, California, cited cases of workers being brought to him from job sites in alcoholic stupors or drug-induced comas before he resigned in 1983, blaming Rockwell's refusal to fire the employees.

A Rockwell International spokesman confirmed that Mr. Frankel had been the medical director of the company's space transportation system division. But he called the doctor's statements "inaccurate" and "irresponsible."

In life, it's adrenaline that counts, Colonel Willis said. "But in marksmanship, it's total concentration, total control of your body."

The school's regimen is a demanding one, and some who enroll do not finish.

"We have a relatively significant attrition rate," said Captain Walsh, the officer in charge. "People who either are not psychologically prepared to do it, or emotionally, physically."

A sniper is a special breed that perseveres, according to several Marine officers, a sort of latter-day frontiersman at heart.

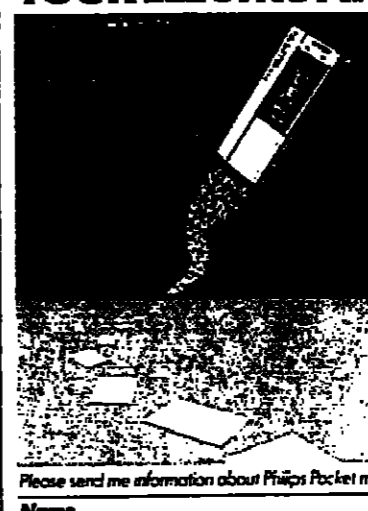
He is self-sufficient and is not overwhelmed by doubts about the propriety of the task at hand. The task is not murder, according to combat rules, but it is uncomfortably akin to it.

"A sniper is the kind of guy who could sit on the porch and whittle a stick all day," said Chief Warrant Officer Charles W. Henderson, whose book, "Marine Sniper," will be published this spring. "He's at peace with himself."

But in the end, Colonel Willis said, one thing is never known about a sniper who has another human being in his sights. "We don't know if he'll pull the trigger."

7 Die as Cypriot Ship Sinks CASABLANCA, Morocco — The Cypriot freighter Nemos sank in a storm off the Moroccan coast Monday night, drowning at least seven of its crew, port officials said Tuesday.

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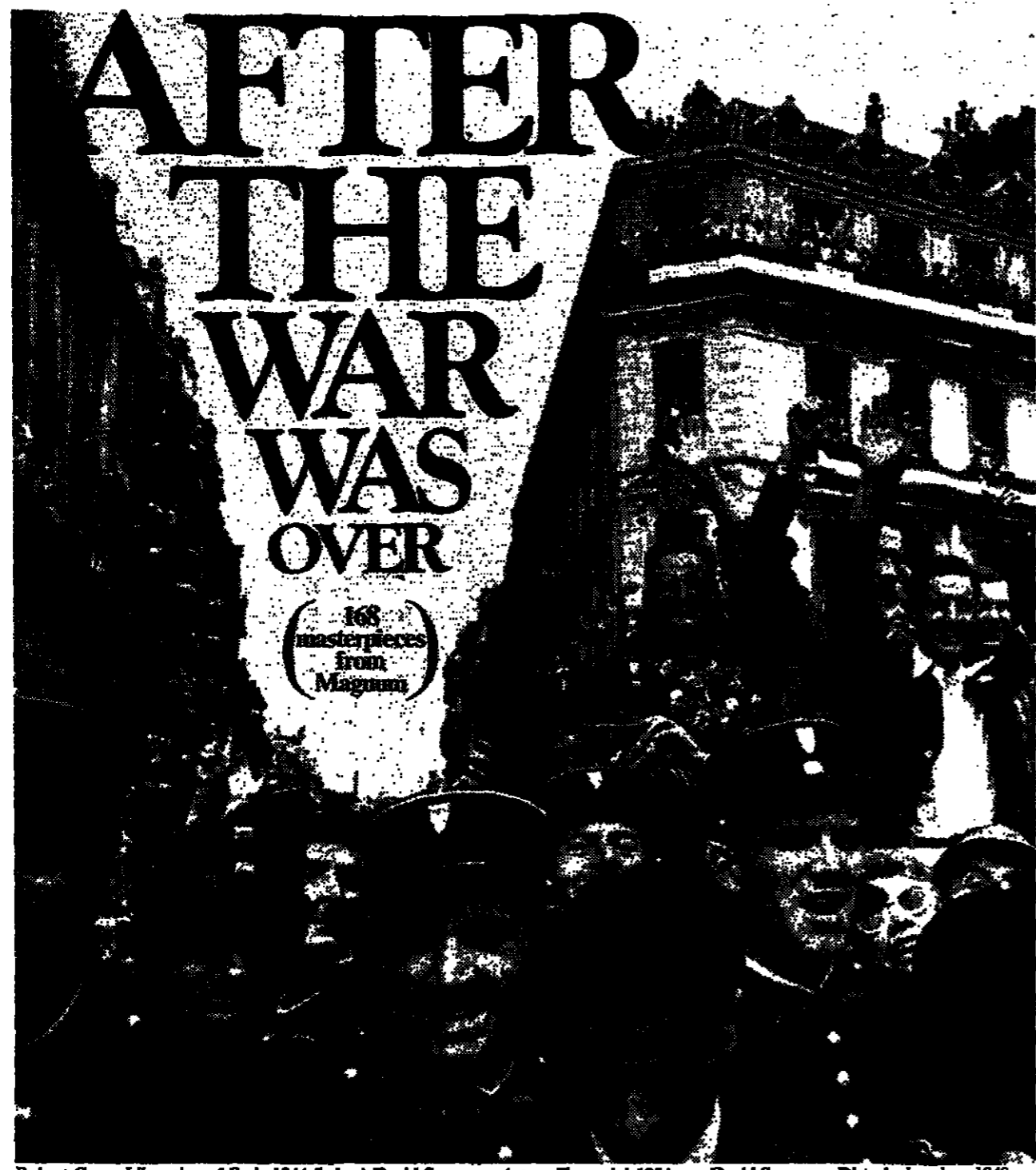
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Robert Capa, *Liberation of Paris, 1944* (below) David Seymour, Arturo Toscanini, 1954



Henri Cartier-Bresson, *The Asot Train, Waterloo Station, London 1953*



David Seymour, *Disturbed orphan, 1948*



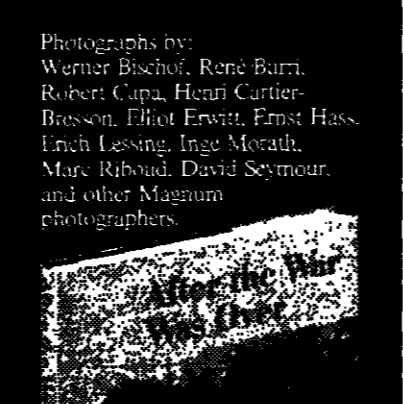
Werner Bischof, *In the ruins of Warsaw, 1947*



Erich Lessing, *Railroad workers, 1956*



Robert Capa, *The New Look, Paris 1947*



Photographs by: Werner Bischof, René Barni, Robert Capa, Henri Cartier-Bresson, Elliot Erwitt, Ernst Hass, Erich Lessing, Inge Morath, Marc Riboud, David Seymour, and other Magnum photographers.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

The 'Ungentlemanly' Ashworth: New Rules

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

SALFORD, England — John M. Ashworth knows what they are saying about him in the common rooms of Britain's universities. When the science dons meet to sip sherry and share grievances, his name is reviled.

"I'm the most unpopular university head in Britain because I'm doing and saying things that are considered ungentlemanly," admits Mr. Ashworth, the 49-year-old vice chancellor of the University of Salford.

Let the dons talk, Mr. Ashworth retorts. "The things I'm doing and saying work here and would work elsewhere in British academia."

What Mr. Ashworth is doing is forcing his faculty members, many of them with lifetime tenure, to divide their time between teaching and industrial work — consulting or developing commercial products. He is insisting that priority access to the university's limited research funds goes to professors with projects that can strengthen the region's ailing industries.

This is the "ungentlemanly" part: the usual emphasis has been on the concept of pure research, the position that a scholar with proven credentials should be free to pursue his own interests, whatever they are and however long they take.

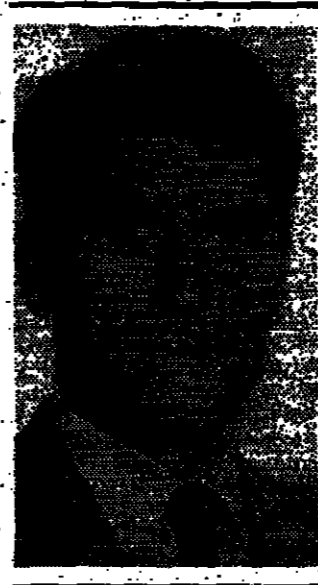
"If a professor comes in with a purely academic project, such as a new dictionary of an obscure language, I acquiesce," Mr. Ashworth explains. "But we agree then on how long the project should take. After that deadline, the research funding is cut off."

His policy seems to go down well here in the north of England, the cradle of the Industrial Revolution and now its burial ground in a time of shrinking markets and growing competition.

Founded a century ago as a technical institute assisting the factories and textile mills of adjacent Manchester, Salford became a university in the 1960s when education expanded across Europe. With 3,000 students working in red brick or pre-fabricated laboratories, Salford is energetic, bright and clean compared with the decaying factory neighborhood around it. Under Mr. Ashworth, competition for entry has become so intense that some courses have only 25 places for 1,000 applicants, a ratio similar to Oxford or Cambridge.

As the British government has continued to cut education subsidies, Mr. Ashworth has increasingly turned Salford into a privately funded university.

When he became vice chancellor, the university's highest position, in 1981, Salford's budget of £18 million (then about \$42 million) was



The things I'm doing and saying work here and would work elsewhere in British academia.

— John M. Ashworth

funded 85 percent by the government. Last year government subsidies were down to 60 percent.

Most of the remaining 40 percent came from the university's wholly owned Salford University Industrial Center Ltd. Known as SUIC, the center is a fast-growing company on campus that turns academic discoveries into commercial innovations.

"By next year we'll go through the 50-50 barrier, and from then on the state will be a minority in an increasingly private university," Mr. Ashworth says. "Nobody has run a university in Europe on that basis before."

Mr. Ashworth's sharp edges — his exuberant conviction that he alone is facing the facts about the technological future — mirror those of his longtime boss, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

From 1976 to 1981, as a civil servant, he was the main scientific adviser to first the Labor government and then the Conservatives, a job offering a close look at why Britain is failing to capitalize better on its scientific brainpower and to develop high-tech products and industries. "Unless technology education improves," Mr. Ashworth warns, "the British will end up like Indian peasants, working at imported Japanese plants."

A few weeks after he accepted the vice chancellorship, the Thatcher government reduced its grant of nearly £16 million to Salford by 44 percent. It was a year of deep cuts in subsidies to higher education: the hardest hit by far, Salford seemed to have been singled out by the government as a poor performer.

As the government's adviser on science, Mr. Ashworth appeared to have been the hatchet man. Mrs. Thatcher offered him another appointment but he declined. "In

seeking this job, I said that I wanted to test some hypotheses, to see if it's possible to change the ethos of an academic institution, if academic people can be made to be as accountable as everybody else in society."

While its annual budget has grown to £25 million, Salford's faculty has been reduced by nearly a quarter, to 340 tenured teachers and a dozen people on short-term contracts. Thus there is more money for state-of-the-art laboratories in a land where some college laboratories could charitably be described as quaint. Some of Britain's leading modern industries — including British Aerospace, and two major electronics manufacturers, General Electric Co. and Ferranti — have named senior personnel to part-time appointments as professors at Salford.

The key to Salford's approach is its entrepreneurial emphasis on applied research. Using SUIC, Britain's biggest university-owned industrial consulting company, Mr. Ashworth has aggressively sold Salford's academic talents.

"He injected U.S.-style marketing energy," says an admiring faculty member.

SUIC, which Mr. Ashworth says "used to be just big enough for a few professors to handle in their spare time," has become a company of 70 engineers, consultants and salesmen, none of them faculty members.

Run by Nigel Eldred, an executive lured from General Electric Co., SUIC approaches 1,000 companies a year to discuss possible work. From an annual income of £500,000 in 1981, SUIC's earnings rose to £5 million last year and an expected £8 million this year. SUIC is more than just a sales

operation. "Academics are good at research, but they are not good at technology transfer," the polite word for innovation, says Mr. Ashworth, a biochemist before he joined the government bureaucracy. As Reader University's Professor of Biology, he has been involved in British and Common Market campaigns to overcome Europe's technology lag, especially in all the computer-related areas known as information technology. From this experience he has learned that "like the business world, academic researchers need management."

Mr. Ashworth feels that SUIC must be a separate mechanism for commercial promotion, keeping the university itself in the background. This is the American model.

At its simplest, SUIC takes on consulting assignments for Salford professors. For example, an industrialist facing a technical problem asks SUIC to solve it; the institute asks the faculty put together a team, possibly involving members of several departments. Fees are split between SUIC, the departments and the teachers and students who worked on the project.

Industrial research contracts are another important source of work. Through SUIC, Salford does work for the European Space Agency and even for the Pentagon. "We take research work — commercial, confidential and even classified," Mr. Ashworth says without a trace of defensiveness about contracts that would make most universities uncomfortable.

The most ambitious SUIC activity involves spinning off companies to manufacture products invented in Salford's laboratories. SUIC has even set up a venture-capital fund to accelerate the start-up process.

Typical of a dozen companies spawned by SUIC is nearby Penze, which employs 150 persons. Derek A.W. Palethorpe, 39, a former steel company executive who is now a SUIC account executive, says the company began when "an academic invented an electric dog whistle."

SUIC recognized the broader potential in this new technology that converted electricity to sound without a spark. Acting as a venture capitalist, SUIC helped start Penze. Its alarm systems are selling briskly to owners of oil tankers who want a siren without a spark that might cause a vapour-filled hold to explode.

"No Nobel Prizes are coming out of here," Mr. Ashworth says of the work being done at Salford, "but every professor should be able to double his salary." And, he adds, help Britain discover its technological future.

Europe's Research Laboratories Fail Industry

(Continued from Page 1)

Berkeley — are private-sector organizations with close ties to business. Since these universities must seek contracts if they are to survive, they breed a competitive spirit and tend by definition to work on "live" projects. They have a vested interest not in a rigid disciplinary continuity, but in evolving their interests into successful, contract-generating programs.

This atmosphere is stimulating for graduate students. Noting that almost a third of Stanford's doctoral students are foreigners, the Roundtable concluded: "A form of brain drain more subtle than the one which hit the headlines in the 1960s is now taking place at the research-student level."

Other experts agree that too many of Europe's government-run laboratories are uncommercial, that too many researchers resist change because they have lifetime tenure, that too much research overlaps in European countries. Even military research, where performance is high, is cloistered from the commercial world, limiting its industrial application.

At the heart of the issue is government control over research. In the United States, more than 50 percent of all research is funded by private companies. Even most government-sponsored research, the bulk of it military, is carried out by industry. In Japan, more than 75 percent of research is private, and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry never funds research that the industry can sponsor.

In Europe, however, the government role is predominant. In France, for example, the government officially handles 63 percent of all scientific research, but in practice, experts say, it controls even more.

West Germany is the only European country in which private enterprise sponsors a majority of research. Even there, OECD officials say, the government is influential in deciding which research orientations will be encouraged by subsidies.

Alarmed by the cost of this divorce between industry and academia, European leaders are experimenting with reforms. The Common Market is offering subsidies through the Espirit program for companies and universities that agree to cooperate on research. Britain's budget cuts are partly intended to force academics to take outside work. France is promoting business contacts with laboratories and even universities, a move that would have been considered a violation of academic independence a few years ago.

Another idea catching on across Europe is university-based science parks, which try to encourage cooperation between academic researchers and high-technology companies by having them work near each other. Britain has 15 of them, including

the most successful one in Europe: the Cambridge Science Park, started in 1973 on meadows belonging to Cambridge University's Trinity College. More than 350 high-tech companies have set up operations in the park.

West Germany has 7 parks, called innovation centers, and plans 40 more. From Sweden's Kista outside Stockholm to France's elegant Sophia Antipolis, on the Riviera, European governments are trying to build Silicon Valleys.

In other reforms, West Germany is debating whether to start private

universities on the U.S. model, says. "The same people will stay in their jobs for 20 more years, so I have no place, under budget constraints, to offer young researchers with an interest in new technologies and with new attitudes." Older researchers, experts charge, often hold to dated environmental concerns that verge on technophobia.

Nor is the problem only with personnel. Europe lacks such contract-oriented institutions as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where scientists from different fields form the teams required for many innovations in

industrial and social environment, experts agree. "The trouble is that education in Britain and other European countries has been so good in the past that it is difficult to convince people it needs to be changed now," says Shirley Williams, the former minister of education in Britain.

While Europe's planners point to industrial needs and vulnerabilities, academic researchers ignore the signs of crisis. Dr. Staub says successive West German governments have interpreted academic freedom so widely that researchers now shun virtually any accountability — the concept of having to produce either for professional colleagues or the marketplace.

This is frustrating for corporations. In reaction, Hoechst, the West German pharmaceuticals giant that has about 13,000 of its 18,500 employees and 4 percent of its annual turnover engaged in research, gave \$50 million to Massachusetts General Hospital, an affiliate of the Harvard Medical School, in 1981 to fund a molecular biology program.

The investment raised an outcry in West Germany, but company officials defended the decision by saying that West German universities had become too bureaucratic and inflexible to move quickly into biotechnology.

The Hoechst shock intensified industrialists' eagerness to endow Europe with universities closer to the U.S. model that emphasizes business-financed research. Through the Roundtable of European industrialists, Hans R. Merkle, the recently retired chairman of Robert Bosch, the West German electronics manufacturer, is working to set up a privately funded European Technology Institute.

But he and his fellow industrialists acknowledge that an institution run on private-sector principles would find itself in "what the Roundtable terms 'a hostile world' amid Europe's academic establishments."

As Professor Wolfgang Wild, president of the Technical University of Munich, was quoted recently as having said: West German egalitarianism and bureaucracy have bred such intellectual mediocrity that "researchers able to achieve the extraordinary when working at a top-class university abroad, achieve only the ordinary on their return to German universities."

NEXT: French technology — a case study for Europe.

'In fundamental research, if an idea does not work, it will still make a publication. In applied research, if an idea does not work, that's that. Thus there is a risk.'

— Jean-Jacques Duby

Britain has cleared some industrialists to study secret military research programs for possible commercial spinoffs. Finally, educational reform is on the agenda of most West European countries.

European inertia, however, is formidable. At its core, analysts say, is what a French writer, Alain Minc, calls "the pervasive bureaucratization of European research."

The emphasis is on pure research. In contrast, U.S. and Japanese research, which is actively looking for commercial products, emphasizes applied research.

As Mr. Duby explains it, Europe's embrace of pure research is often rooted in a psychological aversion to risk-taking. "Fundamental research is comfortable and applied research is risky," he says. "In fundamental research, if an idea does not work, it will still make a publication. In applied research, if an idea does not work, that's that. Thus there is a risk. It's not a problem of funding, but of people and motivation."

A picture of stagnation emerges from a series of interviews with industrialists, analysts and government officials, including some responsible for research programs. They charge that in Europe's universities, almost all of which are government-financed, academics tend to look down on business from the tower of lifetime tenure or at least the job security provided by a strongly unionized institution.

A U.S. science attaché in Europe concurs: "Many researchers would prefer to struggle along with obsolete equipment rather than accept what they consider degrading help from the business community."

computer sciences and biotechnology. In Europe, such major government laboratories as the Max Planck or France's Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique have only tenuous links with universities and industries, so even when they do pioneering research, it rarely infuses teaching or evolves into new products.

The minority of Europe's technicians who work in industrial research are often perfectionists, inclined to concentrate on small improvements in existing products — for which there may be no market in five years — rather than start looking for tomorrow's products.

"I have to tell my researchers they are not inventing for themselves, they are inventing for the marketplace," says Bengt Kredell, the head of research and development at Asa, the Swedish heavy engineering company that has become Europe's most successful manufacturer of robots.

Potentially worst of all, Europe's educational system fails to turn out enough graduates equipped to meet the foreseeable needs of industries. Because of the way technology continues to change society, the need for more educated people is constantly growing. By the year 2000, says Max Goldens, chairman of the McKinsey Europe management consultancy based in Amsterdam, it will take 45 percent of the work force to perform the cerebral work in Western societies that was done by 17 percent in 1980 and by as little as 5 percent in 1960.

His calculations indicate that Europe will need many more doctors, lawyers, systems programmers, scientists, bureaucrats and academics working with new technologies than it is training today. Education needs to be redesigned to correspond to the emerging in-

L.A. County Population Is Up

The Associated Press
 LOS ANGELES — The population of Los Angeles County has surged by up to 650,000 to as high as 8.135 million in six years, largely because of higher birthrates, according to George Marr, chief of the county's population studies.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Cracking Down in Seoul

South Korea is not the Philippines. It is making real economic and social progress. It has a proven, menacing foreign foe. Its government's legitimacy is not being challenged in the streets. Still, there are some cautionary echoes.

candidate Kim and fellow opposition leader Kim Young Sam, both potential presidential candidates in 1988, are under house arrest. There is no sense of crisis in Seoul, and in Washington there is a deep aversion to seeing one develop in a second U.S. dependency in Asia.

Haul In the Killer Nets

An unusually destructive method of ocean fishing employs drift nets that can be stretched across 30 miles (about 50 kilometers). Hung from buoys equipped with radio beacons, they trap anything that swims into them. Japan, South Korea and Taiwan cover thousands of miles of the Pacific each summer to catch salmon, squid and tuna.

The alarming loss of immature salmon spawned in American streams has finally goaded the State Department into negotiations with Japan. Alaska's fishermen want to harvest those same fish after they have grown and, following their mysterious life cycle, returned to American shores.

In Memory of Ulf Lantzke

The death of a West German civil servant in Paris on Jan. 31 is the occasion for a historical footnote to the present drop in oil prices and the troubles of OPEC. Ulf Lantzke ran the International Energy Agency as executive director for a decade, from the time it was established in 1974 until he retired in 1984.

The IEA advised the United States in particular to end its price controls on oil and let the domestic price rise. That, it argued, would discourage oil use and shift industry toward coal—and that has in fact happened.

Other Opinion

Promote a Post-Marcos Option

Those in Washington who cling to the hope that only Ferdinand Marcos can clean up the mess that he himself created are being stupid. Mr. Marcos is not a well man, or a popular one. His time almost certainly will run out long before the U.S. lease on the Philippines bases does in 1991, and it is on the post-Marcos period that American policy planning should right now be focusing.

spouses. An administration that stood behind those principles would be making that clear. —The Los Angeles Times. Almost certainly, the Marcos regime's days are numbered. So the calculation in present circumstances is how the United States can best promote a successor regime which will be prepared to carry on the tradition of guaranteeing the security of the bases.

FROM OUR FEB. 19 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1911: Will Russians Infect Finland? PARIS —[A reader in Stockholm writes:] "In these days, when Europe is preparing to fight epidemics from the East, a few words regarding Finland may be of interest. The Finnish border is only a few miles from St. Petersburg, where cholera has been raging now for three years. The general inspector of the Board of Health, Dr. Sievers, organized the defence and the cholera was stopped at the border. It therefore created a sensation when Dr. Sievers was recently dismissed and substituted by a Russian functionary. Another cause of uneasiness is the prospected removal of Russian troops to Finland. Apart from the inconvenience of thousands of idle soldiers of inferior education quartered upon the highly civilized country, the danger of epidemics is eminent."

1936: Junta Takes Power in Paraguay ASUNCION — Forty thousand disbanded veterans of the Gran Chaco War swept the government of President Eusebio Ayala out of power [on Feb. 18] and set up a military junta headed by Colonel Don Rafael Franco, hero of the war with Bolivia, exiled to Buenos Ayres recently for alleged Communist activities. The revolutionists were victorious after several hours of intense firing in Asuncion's streets. There were few casualties and little damage. Two hours after the outbreak of the revolution, Colonel Delgado, leader of the loyal forces, informed President Ayala, who had taken refuge aboard a gunboat, that further resistance was impossible. Colonel Franco is expected to leave Buenos Ayres immediately to accept the post of provisional President.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher RENE BONNY, Editor WALTER WELLS, Deputy Editor SAMUEL ABE, Deputy Editor ROBERT K. McCABE, Deputy Editor CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor



For Filipinos, America's Lessons Include Brutality

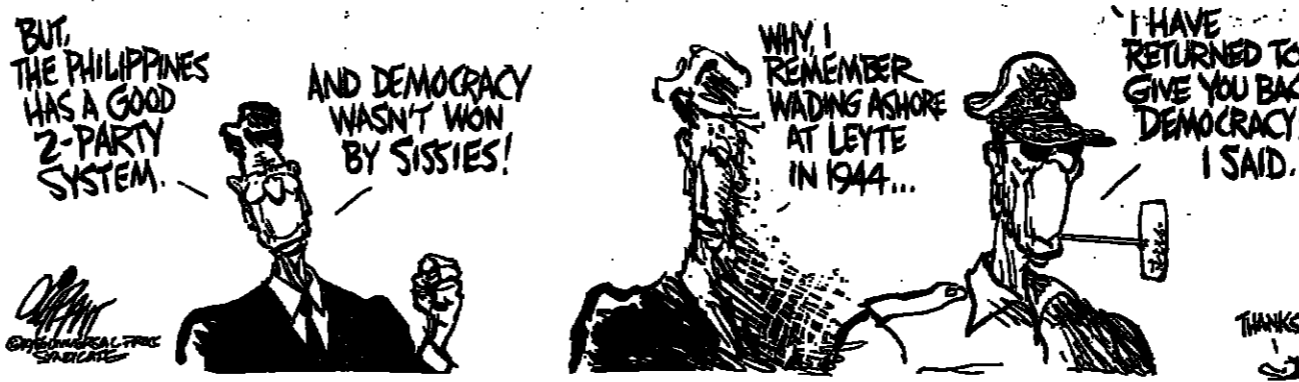
WASHINGTON—History has an inconvenient habit of teaching lessons we wish could be forgotten. The situation in the Philippines is the latest example. Americans would like to think that they gave Filipinos a lesson in democracy in the years when those islands were a U.S. possession, and that Ferdinand Marcos is somehow perverting the lesson for his private aggrandizement. The inconvenient truth is that Mr. Marcos has absorbed all too well one of the lessons America taught the Philippines: a lesson of brutality, connivance and relentless pursuit of advantage. America is reaping what it sowed.

By David S. Broder. McKinley had come to accept the view urged on him by American business interests and such politicians as Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts. They contended that America needed the Philippines to protect its trade interests in the Far East. Lodge saw the European powers carving up China and its rich markets and was determined that his merchant constituents not be shut out. In order to deny Aguinaldo's native forces access to the capital, the United States encouraged the Spanish garrison in Manila to hold out until American forces could accept the surrender of the city.

In Defense of Marcos and His Latest Election

IF ONE took the trouble to review the records of previous presidential elections in the Philippines since its independence, it would readily become apparent that the election on Feb. 7 was relatively peaceful, orderly and democratic. Filipinos disregarded the boycott movement and threats of disturbance by the Communists as 90 percent of registered voters cast their ballots. Some may claim that the elections were below the standards as conceived by sophisticated voters in developed countries, but let it also be said that the Philippine government had exerted all possible efforts to ensure orderly and honest elections with the means at its disposal. The Philippine government does not deny that there have been allegations of fraud and cheating during the elections, but the allegations concern isolated cases. There were more than 86,000 polling places, and the reported incidents occurred in fewer than 50. These incidents were thus not widespread, as one might believe from reports in the

political setup which checks and balances the powers of the president is the judiciary. It has in the past demonstrated its independence. An institution whose very existence would tend to belie the allegation of dictatorship is the press. A casual reading of the newspapers allowed to proliferate in the Philippines would show that its press is one of the freest, even by the standards of developed countries. The Philippine government and society is open not only to local but even to foreign journalists. Before, during and after the Feb. 7 election, 1,500 foreign journalists entered the Philippines to cover the proceedings. Would the government have allowed these foreign journalists to enter the country, observe the proceedings and even enjoy the hospitality of the Filipino people if the government had in fact planned to manipulate the results? Surely a dictatorial government would not have done so. The bad press on the Philippines is perhaps a function of the openness of the Philippines.



A Dangerous Whiff of Revolving-Door Corruption

WASHINGTON — The public relations firm launched by Michael Deaver, who is like a son to President and Mrs. Reagan, is currently being paid \$2 million a year out of South Korea. Not including expenses, let us assume that Mr. Deaver, who is known in the annals of advance men as the Sage of Bitburg, is selling something of value. What is that valuable something? As he must readily point out to clients, his office door revolves with former Reagan White House aides and former officials in the administration's Office of the U.S. Trade Representative. These former officials are sometimes closely connected to their successors and may be owed favors by bureaucrats or Foreign Service officers whose careers they advanced when in power. More important, Mr. Deaver remains intimate with the president and the first lady. No, he does not go into the upstairs family room to say "I'm getting two million snickers in Seoul food, so how about fixing this piece of legislation?" The business of representation is subtler than that. He offers his clients "access" to the levers of power. In such firms, when principals are forbidden by conflict-of-interest laws to act on matters they handled in public office, the ball can be handed off to other staffers. And every trade official about to crack down on predatory South Korean practices must wonder: What will Mike Deaver say about him to Nancy Reagan? How will it affect his chances for promotion? "Access" is today's euphemism for "influence." In Harry Truman's day, influence-peddling led to the repugnant "mess in Washington." Today, access-peddling — present in the first Reagan term but mushrooming in the second — threatens to provide the first real whiff of a sophisticated form of the old political corruption. Nothing is unethical about foreign governments hiring former officials for guidance in American ways. After years in low-pay public service, what is wrong with converting expertise into dollars? Besides, fees and contracts, if not the details of delivery, are on the public record. Thirty years ago I worked for a firm that happily hired itself out as a "foreign agent" whenever it could steal an account from some other press agent. Sorry, but the old justifications are

By William Safire. getting shaly. Access-peddling today, even with fees adjusted for inflation, has reached a different order of magnitude. Stuart Auerbach of The Washington Post has detailed how the door to the Reagan White House requires a golden key to be purchased from Republican political operatives. (See article on page 1.) Three of the guys who run the 1984 Reagan campaign — Charles Black, Paul Manafort and Roger Stone — got a million or so from a Marcos-dominated Philippine business association, and another million from the dictator of Nigeria. At Gray & Company, a one-month job for Japanese politicians to soothe American ire at trade restrictions was run by George Bush's former chief of staff and pulled in a quarter of a million dollars. I am not one to knock honest greed, but never has rainmaking seen such moonmaking. Let's be looked upon as the ethical slunk at the game party by my former political and professional colleagues, let me suggest what may happen to those who mindlessly tread the White House primrose-garden path. In coming months, a skrimish line of House Democrats will bewail the lucrative access-peddling by Reagan rainmakers, tying their efforts on behalf of foreign clients to America's growing trade deficit. This will not fly, because the trade deficit is not a gut issue, and the public relations men are not that effective. Then, maybe next year, somebody will make a boo-boo — slip an old buddy some money, promise too much, bribe a foreign potentate, write an incriminating memo bragging about a policy victory. That would not only trigger a criminal investigation but would also engage the moribund oversight at the House Judiciary Committee. Staffs would be appointed, investigators would be hired, hearings would be held. A stampede of disgruntled former employees, dissatisfied clients, professional whistle-blowers and surly competitors would rush to wreak vengeance and sanitize themselves, thereby tainting legitimate advocacy with evidence of illegal fixes. Alas! Some free advice from Cassandra, Pandora & Associates: As the '88 campaign begins, Democrats devoid of other issues will lash out at the new mess in Washington — the Reagan-Bush mess — brought about by failure to see the incipient corruption in the excess of access. The New York Times.

U.S.-Soviet Teamwork Could Help

By Flora Lewis. PARIS — Trouble is mounting again in the Gulf region and elsewhere in the Middle East. The Iranian offensive has caught Iraq off balance. Tehran is probably prudent enough not to push its forces into Kuwait, a move that would provoke a dangerous spread of the war. But if the Iranians succeed in cutting off or taking Basra, Iraq's second city, they will have achieved a major political as well as military goal. Hashemi Rafsanjani, who is conducting the war, explained Iran's objectives: "When we have taken a part of Iraq's territory, we expect that the principle of the elimination of Saddam Hussein, the Iraqi leader, will be accepted by the countries linked to Iraq so that our goal will be achieved — the fall of the Ba'ath regime."

That has been Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's hope from the start. It is an aim beyond his reach, but the Arab states take the danger of Iranian advances seriously. It is as true now as when the war began that the desirable end for the rest of the world is for both sides to lose. And it is idle to imagine that the collapse of oil prices makes the Gulf any less crucial to the world strategic balance than it has been for decades. Despite enhanced U.S. capacity for intervention in the region since the Iranian revolution, the Arabs surely will be leery of inviting U.S. military help. For one thing, they are not convinced about U.S. reliability. For another, they are wisely cautious not to provide a pretext for Soviet counterintervention. Unlike Gamal Abdel Nasser when he was the leader of Egypt, most Arab authorities now see that they have more to lose than to gain from Soviet-American confrontation in their region.

Meanwhile, the hopes of a year ago for some progress toward Arab-Israeli peace talks to ease the atmosphere have almost petered out. There are only eight months to go before Prime Minister Shimon Peres will have to turn over the Israeli government to his Likud foreign minister, Yitzhak Shamir, unless he can achieve the kind of dramatic breakthrough that would give him a good chance of winning early elections. There is not even a hint of that yet. King Hussein of Jordan keeps a wary eye on the calendar. He is mending his ties with Syria and the Russians, which could be helpful to him if that will-of-the-wisp international conference to launch Middle East peace talks ever materializes. But his more important motive is probably to hedge against grave deterioration in the area. He is known to fear that a Shamir government with Ariel Sharon in the cabinet would annex the West Bank and might even invade Jordan, as the Israeli army invaded Lebanon, with the idea of creating a new political environment.

The two situations — war in the Gulf sector, stagnation in Arab-Israeli efforts — do not impinge upon each other directly, but any drastic development in the region has a ripple effect. And once again both bring into focus the importance of the climate in determining whether solutions are possible or conflicts are probable. It has long been a mistake to see the Middle East's turmoil as primarily an arena of Soviet-U.S. struggle. The region's problems come from its own dense web of never-ending rivalries and frustrations. However, even if it were possible for the superpowers to stand aside and tell the local players they had to sort themselves out, nothing useful would be likely to come of it and the powers would risk being dragged back in. An example of this incapacity is Syria's failure to put the pieces of Lebanon together again despite dominant power and minimal outside intervention. There is no alternative to outside diplomacy to catalyze these situations and turn them away from growing danger. Proposals for active Soviet-American cooperation, a kind of joint ultimatum to cut off arms aid and support to clients, are totally unrealistic at this stage, and such a superpower stand would be bitterly resented by all affected. But this is a time to intensify the Soviet-American regional talks launched timidly before the Geneva summit meeting, to identify common interests in preventing a turn for the worse and to seek some minimum accord. That could make an important difference. The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Facts About Javorsky. Anatoli Schcharansky was not the only interesting story in the great prisoner swap on Glienicke Bridge on Feb. 11. Anyone remotely familiar with the human rights situation in Eastern Europe must have been pleased and puzzled to see the name of Jaroslav Javorsky among those released by Soviet-bloc authorities. Pleased because it was the end of more than eight years Mr. Javorsky had spent in Czechoslovakia's harshest prison; puzzled because he was characterized in the West as a spy. A U.S. official explained that Mr. Schcharansky had been released separately from Mr. Javorsky and the others because "we don't want him associated with spies. The implication that Mr. Javorsky is or ever was a spy is a gross falsehood. The real story, if anyone is interested, goes like this. Jaroslav Javorsky's father, Jiri, was a champion tennis player for Czechoslovakia, twice reaching the semi-finals at Wimbledon. In 1976, after his competitive career had ended, he was offered a trainer's job in West Germany. He and his wife were permitted to go but not their two sons, a normal procedure that Czechoslovak authorities use to make less appealing a traveler's temptation to emigrate. She has since returned to the West. Mr.

Javorsky was convicted of staying abroad without official permission, "divulging state secrets" and assisting others to leave the country illegally. His sentence, one of the severest in postwar Czechoslovakia and as long as that of Mr. Schcharansky, was 15 years in the country's harshest prison, Valdice. There he was brutally mistreated by guards; in protest he went on two nearly fatal hunger strikes. A political commentator who knew him, Jiri Gruntorad, described him recently as "a very strong man. He is not passive. Some prisoners lose all their dignity, not Javorsky." The story ended on Feb. 11 with a spy's welcome to the West. True, Jaroslav Javorsky was never a defender of human rights and cared little about politics (which makes the label of "spy" even more absurd), and he most certainly did want to break the law in bringing out his fiancée and her daughter. But he did not do it for money or political gain. It is a pity that, of all the 200 journalists who spent the "missy morning" of Feb. 11 being interviewed by that "cold and lonely bridge," more did not find time to jot down a few words of a story that might have interested a few people and done justice to a grievously injured man. [Name supplied], Paris.

Where to Send Duvalier. Since the way to hell is as yet unknown, the Haitian dictator Jean-Claude Duvalier should be sent to the desert with an allowance equal to the income of an average Haitian. Then, once democracy is restored to Haiti, he should be sent back for trial. MONTEK SANSON, Stockholm. For Ugandan Democracy. Yoweri Museveni, the first Banyarwanda to rule Uganda, is an anarchist. If peace is wanted, Uganda needs a democratically elected government that is representative of all regions and tribes. Until that happens, the turmoil will continue. Those countries that provide aid can contribute a lot to bringing peace. JOHN MUGHERIA, Heidelberg, West Germany. Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and must contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

Handwritten signature or stamp at the bottom of the page.

A Leisurely Probe in the Philippines

Manila Inquiry Into Deaths in North Draws Ire, Resignation

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

DIFFUN, Philippines — As promised, a special investigation team sent by the government to look into the slaying of political opposition figures in the Quirino region has visited that area of the northern province of Luzon.

The team's forensic pathologist and a colonel from Manila were on the barracks tennis court in Bayanbong on Monday.

They were sweating through a game when Mariano Pimentel walked up to ask when they might head over to Quirino to begin looking into the killings of a dozen or so of his associates in the opposition.

Mr. Pimentel, the local leader of the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, or UNIDO, the umbrella opposition group headed by Corason C. Aquino, made repeated offers to supply first-hand information about the slayings.

"We must finish this," the colonel said, gesturing with his racket.

Across the road, the unit's commanding officer and his adjutant were having breakfast at a hotel dining room. Mr. Pimentel asked the officer if he could have a military escort to get home past the gunmen rumored to be still in the

Quirino area, 200 miles (320 kilometers) north of Manila.

The commander refused.

"I hope you understand," he said. "You could endanger the confidentiality of our investigation."

The adjutant then jotted down a note on the margin of a newspaper about Mr. Pimentel and the information he was offering.

"You could mean danger for us, too," the commander said, underlining his caution about the political mayhem in Quirino.

Mr. Pimentel fled after the election, along with a score of other families still on the run beyond the borders of the Quirino area.

"Some investigation," Mr. Pimentel said, walking back to his car.

His disgust was no match for that of a priest known as Father Francis. When Bishop Ramon Villena arrived Monday morning in this crossroad hamlet at the heart of the killings, he brightly announced that the investigators were on the way.

"It's all on paper," Father Francis said. "Who is going to investigate here? Do you think the people believe in it? Impossible."

"The only thing I know is 10, 11 are dead," Bishop Villena said, making plans for a memorial Mass.

"No," Father Francis said, "Two more dead maybe, up in Campamento."

The bishop looked distressed, and he heard similarly bad news from his other parish stops.

"You will not see anything on the faces of the people," said Father George in Caabarrugis, telling of the anxiety and passivity of the residents over the shootings and the mutilations being reported.

"They have their own way of taking revenge."

"I don't call it revenge," the bishop said. "I call it protest action."



Arturo Pacificador

Marcos, Left Scorn Moderates

(Continued from Page 1)

tion say that while some members of Mrs. Aquino's alliance favor cooperation with Bayan and other militant groups, most are wary of being associated with organizations widely perceived to be Communist influenced and anti-American.

One of Mrs. Aquino's aides, who asked not to be identified, said: "We must continue and intensify a mass protest movement. But we must keep it peaceful. We don't want to give Marcos and the military any justification for a crackdown against us."

He said Mrs. Aquino also was trying to ensure that the Reagan administration was not "fright-

ened" into endorsing Mr. Marcos's reelection because it thought her group was "soft on Communism and committed to remove U.S. military bases from the Philippines."

Ramon Mitra, an Aquino supporter and opposition member of the national assembly, said it was tempting to join forces with the radicals.

Bayan and the other militant groups "are expert at mass action," he said. "They're organized. But it would only misrepresent our cause."

He added: "What is going to beat the left is not the Marcos government. It's a new regime based on the moderate opposition. The left knows this. Reagan doesn't."

Philippine Boycott Affecting Banks, Peso

(Continued from Page 1)

The West Virginia senator said military aid to the Philippines should be "put into escrow" at least temporarily and economic aid held up unless it will "go through channels that will help the people."

Regarding Mr. Marcos's future, Mr. Byrd said, "I think that unless the faith of the people there can be restored and unless democracy can be made to work, I don't see how he can last."

Senator Richard G. Lugar, and

Indiana Republican who headed a delegation that observed the Philippine elections, said Monday that Mr. Marcos should step aside if he is unwilling to hold new and fair elections. The New York Times reported from Washington.

Senator James R. Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, introduced a bill Tuesday that would halt aid to the Philippines immediately. The Associated Press reported.

Mr. Sasser said total U.S. aid for

the current fiscal year is about \$250 million. He estimated that "a ballpark figure" of about \$150 million to \$180 million would be affected by his proposal because it has not yet been spent.

The money covered by Mr. Sasser's proposal includes economic and military aid and funds for construction at Clark Air Base and the Subic Bay naval base, the two largest U.S. bases outside the United States.

Guerrillas Threaten to Kill Israeli Soldier

(Continued from Page 1)

tack, the biggest since last spring. No sign of the missing Israelis has been found and it was feared they have been taken from the area, either to Beirut or to the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley.

The Islamic Resistance Front, a coalition of Shiite and Sunni fundamentalist factions, said that it had captured the two Israelis on Monday near Beil Yaboun, seven miles (11 kilometers) north of Israel. The group said the Israelis were "moved to a safe place" for medical treatment.

Israel vowed Tuesday to spare no effort in finding the two.

Israel sent Cobra helicopter gunships to swoop low over southern Lebanese townships inside and beyond the Israeli-defined security zone on the northern border. Armored personnel carriers brought in troops to reinforce two mecha-

nized units that entered the zone Monday.

Witnesses said the Israelis, using loudspeakers, called on villagers to come out of their houses for interrogation, and scores were blindfolded and taken away in military trucks.

Leaflets scattered by Israeli planes warned residents against collaboration with "all those carrying out terrorist operations against our soldiers and citizens."

State-run Beirut Radio said that the Israeli push was being met with resistance from Moslem guerrillas.

Nabih Berri, the leader of the Amal Shiite militia, threatened Tuesday to reinforce Moslem fighters in southern Lebanon to "make this invasion more costly."

On Feb. 16 last year, Israel began a three-stage withdrawal from Lebanon. Monday's ambush was described as one of the most suc-

cessful by Lebanese guerrillas since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982.

Israel has kept several hundred soldiers and Israeli intelligence agents in charge of the border strip with the South Lebanon Army, a 1,500-man local militia trained and equipped by Israel.

Israeli agents accompany South Lebanon Army units on patrols. Monday's ambush at Beil Yaboun took place in an area where the border strip overlaps with an area controlled by the Irish contingent of UN truce observers.

UN Chief Blames Israel

Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, the United Nations secretary-general, said Tuesday the Israeli presence in southern Lebanon caused the latest crisis. United Press International reported from New York.

Ex-Reagan Aides Hired To Block U.S. Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

Black, Manafort, Stone & Kelly, also are collecting millions of dollars in fees from foreign clients, many of whom are involved in trade battles with U.S. firms or the U.S. government.

Gray & Co., headed by Robert Gray, who ran Mr. Reagan's 1981 inaugural committee, was paid \$1.9 million by foreign clients in a six-month period last year, according to records at the Justice Department.

Among those fees was \$246,000 for one month's work handling the U.S. visit of Susumo Nikaido, vice president of Japan's governing Liberal Democratic Party and eight other party leaders. The visit, according to Japanese officials, was aimed at reducing trade tension with the United States.

Justice Department filings, required under the Foreign Agents Registration Act, show that Black Manafort, which is run by operatives in the Reagan re-election campaign, signed contracts last year valued at more than \$3.4 million with nine foreign clients.

The fees include \$950,000 from a Philippine business association with close ties to President Ferdinand E. Marcos and \$1 million from the new military government of Nigeria.

Paul J. Manafort, who is in charge of the foreign part of the company's business, was political director for the 1984 Republican National Convention.

His partner, Charles R. Black, was political director of the Reagan-Bush 1984 reelection campaign while Roger Stone was northeast coordinator for Reagan-Bush. Peter G. Kelly was finance chairman for the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Deaver declined to talk about potential conflicts between his former White House job and his foreign clients.

"I don't talk about my clients, either foreign or domestic," he said. Mr. Manafort did not return phone calls.

Traditionally, Washington representation includes a combination of intelligence gathering, lobbying of Congress and the executive branch and public relations. In most cases it is impossible to determine just what these former officials are doing for their clients or what success they have had. Secrecy is considered essential.

Stanton D. Anderson, director of economic affairs for the Reagan administration's 1980 transition team, has emerged as the leading lawyer-lobbyist for Japanese trade interests in Washington.

Mr. Anderson's law firm, Anderson, Hibe, Nauheim & Blair, was paid at least \$400,000 last year by Japanese electronics and machine-tool groups that face trade complaints from either the Reagan administration or U.S. companies.

The Anderson law firm represents the Japanese semiconductor makers who are fighting an unfair-trade-practices complaint brought by Mr. Reagan's special trade strike force. The same Japanese companies face similar charges from their U.S. competitors.

William Walker, who aided in the transition when Clayton K. Yentler was named U.S. trade representative this summer, also picked up a \$200,000 piece of the Japanese semiconductor business for his law firm, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie Alexander & Ferdon.

Mr. Walker, a former Reagan administration trade official, also represents the Japanese Aluminum Federation, which is fighting U.S. efforts to break up a cartel that has been accused of blocking U.S. sales in Japan and shipping subsidized, low-cost aluminum to this country.

James H. Lake, chief spokesman for the 1984 Reagan-Bush campaign, began collecting Japanese clients soon after Mr. Yentler, a friend of 13 years, received his appointment as Mr. Reagan's top trade official. Along with Mr. Walker, Mr. Lake handled Mr. Yentler's transition into the trade job.

"The Japanese sought me out," said Mr. Lake, a non-lawyer who is

associated as a public affairs consultant with the law firm Heron, Burchette, Ruckert & Rothwell.

"Did I think it was odd? No. They knew I was a friend of Clayton Yentler. The Japanese work very hard to figure out who has access and who can communicate" their views.

One of the clients Mr. Lake brought to the law firm was Japan Tobacco Inc., which was accused by Mr. Reagan this fall of unfairly blocking the sale of U.S. cigarettes. The government-owned corporation agreed to pay the law firm \$120,000 a year to represent its interests in Washington.

Japan Tobacco also hired a Washington consulting firm, International Business-Government Counselors Inc., to help fight the Reagan administration trade case. International Business brought in Claud Gingrich, who resigned last spring as general counsel in the U.S. Trade Representative's office, as a "special adviser" in the case.

Under federal ethics rules, Mr. Gingrich can work on the case as long as he does not appear before his old agency, the Office of the U.S. Trade Representative.

Of these former administration officials, Mr. Deaver appears to maintain the closest ties to the White House, thanks primarily to his personal relationship with the Reagans. His special status was symbolized by the fact that he was allowed to keep his White House pass after leaving the government.

The president still calls on Mr. Deaver for help and advice. For example, Mr. Deaver was brought in to advise on public relations strategy for last November's summit meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

The language of Mr. Deaver's contracts with the foreign clients makes it clear that Mr. Deaver's presence is the reason they hired his firm. The contracts contain clauses that allow clients to pull out if he should leave the firm "whether by death, assumption of public office or otherwise."

House Democrats link the record U.S. trade deficit to influence-peddling on behalf of foreign clients by important former administration officials. Some contend that this lobbying can be a potent campaign issue for this year's congressional races.

Representative Howard E. Wolpe, Democrat of Michigan, said: "How can we be confident that our trade representatives are negotiating aggressively on behalf of America's interests when they may have their eyes on lucrative future employment opportunities with those on the other side of the table?"

Mr. Wolpe, along with Representative Marcy Kaptur, Democrat of Ohio, last year introduced a bill that would bar former high-level federal employees from representing foreign interests.

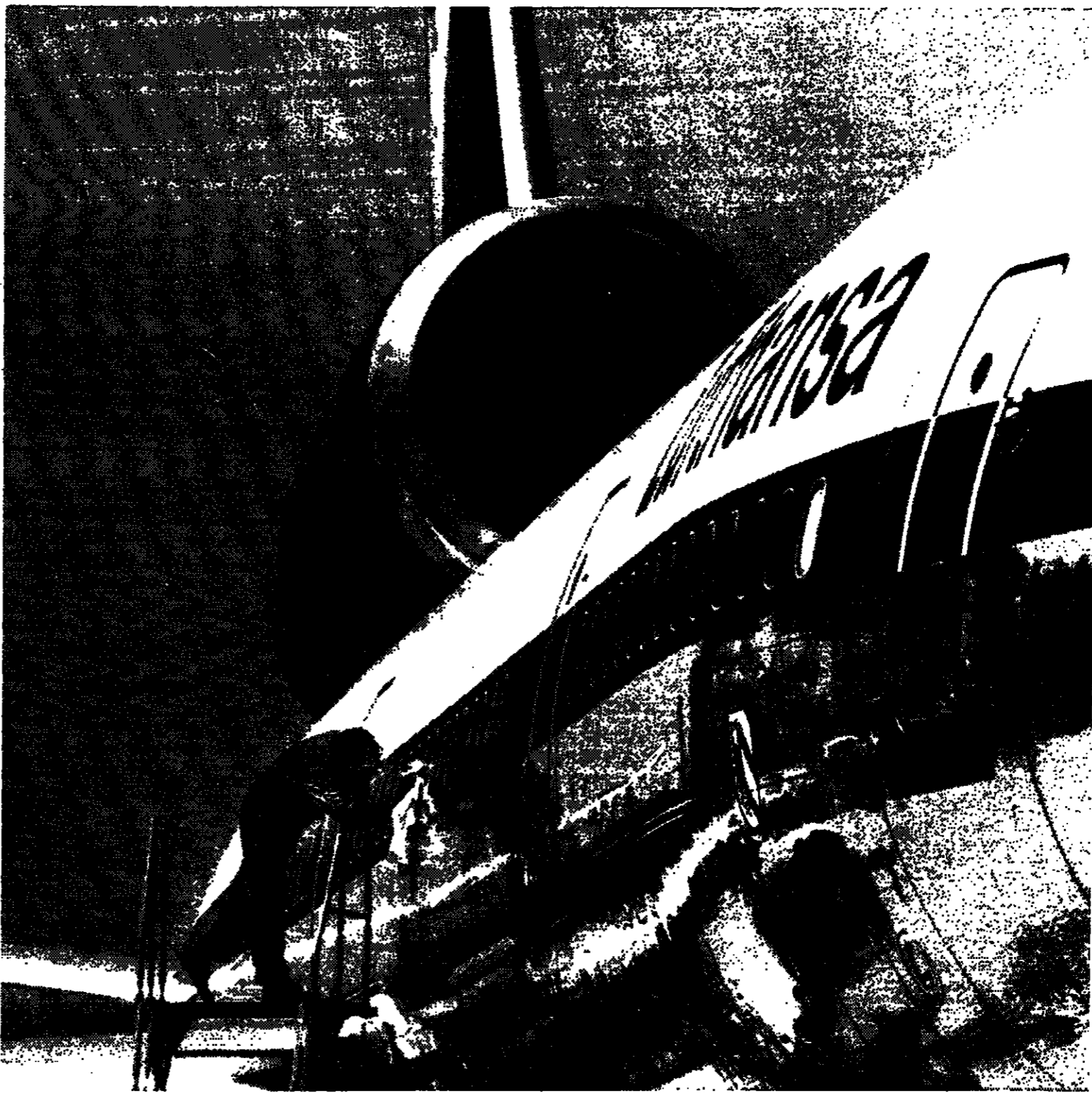
It is unclear how successful the former Reagan aides have been for their foreign clients or what exactly they have done to earn their fees. South Korea, for instance, still thinks it is being picked on by the Reagan administration for its successes in gaining footholds for new products in the United States.

Japan has the largest numbers of Americans registered as its agents with the Justice Department, and even more who are unregistered because they work for U.S. subsidiaries of Japanese corporations. But there are indications that some of Japan's recent efforts have backfired.

Following the advice of Mr. Anderson and Mr. Walker, for instance, a high Japanese trade official called Mr. Yentler at home late one night to ask for an immediate meeting in an attempt to head off a presidential investigation of charges that Japan had been "dumping" sophisticated computer memory chips in the United States at prices below their cost of production.

Mr. Yentler reportedly became so annoyed at this approach that after a 6:30 meeting the next morning he recommended that the investigation proceed.

You can take Lufthansa out of Germany, but you can't take Germany out of Lufthansa.



Lufthansa

INSIGHTS

Political Savvy Helps Baker Succeed in Treasury Post

By Jane Seaberry and Anne Swardson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Shortly before 2 P.M. last Dec. 17, Representative Claude Schneider received an urgent telephone call asking her to attend a meeting in the Capitol with Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d.

"When?" the Rhode Island Republican asked. "In 10 minutes," the Baker aide replied. The House Ways and Means Committee's tax revision bill was near defeat on the House floor, and the chamber's Republican leadership unanimously opposed it. So Mr. Baker, using the office of Robert H. Michel of Illinois, leader of the Republican minority in the House, called a meeting of White House allies to try to bypass his own party's leadership.

Gathered at the meeting were nine members of Congress whom Mr. Baker knew well and who could be counted on to get the votes of particular blocs. Ms. Schneider, for example, was selected because she is skilled at winning votes in the Northeast, where Republican opposition to the tax bill had been strong.

Mr. Baker also selected ranking members of committees and influential senior members, such as William S. Broomfield, Republican of Michigan, and Henry J. Hyde, Republican of Illinois. And he assembled the few Republicans from the Ways and Means Committee who were supporters of the bill to draw on their technical expertise.

After dividing up the lobbying chores, Mr. Baker began making personal appeals, negotiating compromises on the bill's fine points and calling on legislators' loyalty to the president.

Later that night, a smiling Mr. Baker watched from the visitors' gallery as 49 Republicans joined 207 Democrats to defeat a motion to kill the legislation, 256-171. The measure then passed on a voice vote.

After a slow start in his first year as Treasury secretary, Mr. Baker has won some of the Reagan administration's toughest political battles. Those include maneuvering the tax bill through a Republican mind-set; holding back, at least temporarily, congressional protectionist pressures; and proposing the so-called "Baker plan" for handling the international debt crisis, which calls for increasing loans to hard-pressed nations while requiring them to adopt free-market policies.

BUT Mr. Baker's second year in the cabinet may prove to be tougher. Some of this year's problems may be compounded by last year's compromises. In the tax area, for example, Mr. Baker won support for what essentially was a Democratic bill by promising a veto by President Ronald Reagan if certain changes were not made in the Republican-controlled Senate. But the Senate Finance Committee, which takes up tax overhaul in March, does not consider itself bound by those promises.

With a record trade deficit in 1985 and a congressional election campaign beginning in the spring, Reagan administration officials say they expect protectionism to become an increasingly hot issue. As the president's chief economic spokesman, Mr. Baker has led in devising solutions to the trade problem.

The continuing drop in world oil prices further complicates the international economic outlook and threatens the stability of many Third World countries that depend on oil revenue to survive. It also jeopardizes the Baker plan, which already has been criticized for being too little, too late.

One high-ranking administration official said recently that the Baker plan would need to be modified because of the drop in oil prices. The plan was designed to ease austerity measures for the oil-exporting debtor countries, but falling prices will force those debtors to enforce even tougher measures if they expect to improve economically or get more bank financing, the official said.

So far, the administration has come up with no new solution, he said.



James A. Baker 3d has won some of the administration's toughest fights in his first year as Treasury secretary. Pushing the tax bill through congress, fighting off protectionist pressures, and coming up with a plan for handling the international debt crisis tested his much admired abilities to wrest compromise from conflicting interests. Now, in part because of those compromises, even tougher battles may lie ahead.

If there has been a theme to Mr. Baker's first year at the Treasury Department, it is compromise, according to analysts within and outside the administration. Soft-spoken and low-key, the 55-year-old Mr. Baker works hard to stay out of the limelight.

During the high-tension days in December when the tax bill was in jeopardy, he and his deputy, Richard G. Darman, spoke to no one as they walked through the halls of the Capitol, followed by a small army of reporters and camera crews.

In a recent interview, Mr. Baker declined to accept credit when asked about the House turnaround on the tax bill. "I don't think I did that," he said. "The president did that."

"I worked on the phone," he added. "So did a whole lot of other people."

Repeatedly last year, and in the previous four years when he served as White House chief of staff, Mr. Baker was called on by the White House during difficult times. Colleagues and combatants openly admire the skills of the intensely political Houston lawyer-banker, who is known for his smooth-talking, calculated manner, his policy of never going out on a limb and his attention to detail.

Mr. Baker collects political chits by attending fund-raisers and other political events on behalf of congressional Republicans. Such actions helped produce the tax victory in the House, according to his aides. And they predicted that his contacts would help him push tax overhaul through a nervous Senate.

Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said the Treasury secretary does not take extreme positions when he finds himself alone on an issue. "Jim Baker is a very practical man," he said. "He has an open mind. That means to me there's more than one way to skin a cat. It doesn't always have to be done just his way."

Administration officials said Mr. Baker showed little or no interest in trade policy before last summer, despite pressure from the Commerce Department and the U.S. trade representative's office to deal with the issue at the White House level. When it became clear that trade was becoming a dangerous political issue for the president, administration officials said, Mr. Baker developed a sudden interest in devising a plan to dose protectionist fires.

In a matter of weeks last summer, the Treasury secretary and his deputies devised a plan within the Economic Policy Council, which Mr. Baker heads.

FROM the start, it was clear that any serious effort to deflect protectionist would have to involve lowering the value of the dollar in relation to other currencies. The strong dollar was making U.S. exports expensive overseas.

Warning of the need to head off rising protectionist sentiment in Congress, Mr. Baker managed to convince the White House to make a 180-degree change in policy. On Sept. 22, Mr. Baker announced an

agreement with France, West Germany, Britain and Japan to coordinate efforts to push down the dollar. Since then, the value of the dollar has fallen about 13 percent against other major currencies.

Several administration officials credit Mr. Baker with helping to move stalled trade policy initiatives that had been advocated for months by the Commerce Department and the U.S. trade representative. They also credit his influence in the decision to have Mr. Reagan make a major speech on trade policy and to initiate unfair trade-practice complaints against some countries.

The result: Legislation to impose a surcharge on imports languished in committee, and Congress made no attempt to override Mr. Reagan's veto of a bill to curb textile imports.

"There was a real push given," Mr. Baldrige said in an interview, "because of rising protectionist sentiment in Congress. That's something Baker really understood."

When they devised the monetary plan, officials acknowledge now, they knew it wouldn't be enough to change the world. This spring, Mr. Baker will have to come up with something else to quiet Congress, administration officials warn.

Mr. Baker also will have to produce a more convincing plan to settle another international problem, the Third World debt crisis. Late last summer, government officials from several Latin American countries complained to Mr. Baker that they were struggling under the

burden of mounting debt and poor economic growth, and that debt threatened the stability of their fragile democracies.

Mr. Baker proposed last fall that commercial banks lend \$20 billion to the 15 largest developing debtor nations during the next three years to help ease their problems in repaying loans to Western banks. Multilateral development banks would add another \$9 billion.

BUT criticism of the plan is mounting. Late last month, Mexico's finance minister, Javier Silva Herzog, claimed that the Baker plan was not enough to restore those 15 countries to economic health. Mr. Baker responded that his plan was not expected to work overnight and that the debtors should also take steps to help themselves. "Some people think the proper course is to write down that debt or write it off and not think in terms of additional capital flows," the Treasury secretary said. "I think that would not be an alternative approach, but an admission of defeat."

Defeat remains a possibility for Mr. Baker on tax overhaul. He frequently reminds visitors, "No one ever said tax reform was going to be easy." He tells them that the Senate is faced not only with restoring deductions and credits dear to senators, but with living up to the promises that Mr. Reagan has made to change the bill.

The promises, negotiated in part by Mr. Baker, helped reassure not only House Republicans but the president himself. In cabinet meetings, Mr. Baker pushed for a quick presidential endorsement of the House bill as soon as it emerged from the Ways and Means Committee in late November. But other aides successfully urged that the president endorse only the general concept of tax overhaul because of substantive objections to the House bill.

The delay and the weak endorsement nearly killed the legislation, giving 164 Republicans political leverage to vote against bringing the bill to the floor. Only then was Mr. Baker's advice accepted and the intensive lobbying begun.

Mr. Reagan's promises included a personal exemption of up to \$2,000 for most taxpayers. The House bill would grant the full increase only to those who did not itemize. The pledges also included depreciation write-offs for business investment that are at least as generous as originally proposed by Mr. Reagan, and a top tax rate of 35 percent. The House bill would cut the current top rate of 50 percent to 38 percent.

These changes in federal revenue, which is needed to keep the legislation from adding to the federal deficit.

Mr. Baker suggests that the Senate Finance Committee look at such revenue-raising proposals as repealing the deduction for state and local taxes. The House ignored that provision of the Reagan plan, and the Senate seems likely to accept only a partial limitation of the deduction, at most.

In his legislative battles, Mr. Baker has been criticized by conservatives as not being ideological enough. Critics charge that Mr. Baker's compromising has helped give away too much, particularly regarding the agenda begun in the president's first term.

Many of these critics were appointed to Treasury Department posts during Mr. Reagan's first term, when the department was the ideological focus of supply-siders and strict monetarists such as Norman B. Ture and Paul Craig Roberts. Administration colleagues say many of the inflexible views of the first-term Treasury Department are gone, making it easier to discuss policy with treasury subordinates.

Alan Greenspan, the economist who has observed Treasury secretaries over the past two decades, said Mr. Baker had the potential to follow in the footsteps of such great secretaries as George F. Shultz, currently secretary of state, and Robert B. Anderson, who served during the Eisenhower administration.

But the challenges of Mr. Baker's second year — taxes, trade and debt — are tougher than those faced by his predecessors, Mr. Greenspan said.

In Beijing, Having Your Own Maid Is Revolutionary

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — Zhu Jianyun's daughter was born only last October, but Miss Zhu returned to her job in the Beijing offices of the Communist Youth League even before her 100-day maternity leave expired — thanks to a 17-year-old maid imported from the Chinese countryside.

The maid, Zhang Li, is a peasant girl who had never before been away from her farming community in east-central China's Henan province. She spends her days feeding and singing to the baby while Miss Zhu and her husband, a surgeon doing graduate work, pursue their careers. "The complete work of taking care of the child is on her shoulders now," Miss Zhu, 29, said.

Miss Zhang is one of tens of thousands of women from rural areas who have come to Beijing over the last few years to do household chores and take care of the young, the sick and the elderly.

Now, having a maid is a status symbol among urban Chinese. But at the height of China's Cultural Revolution, in the late 1960s, the employment of domestic help would have been denounced as a form of exploitation.

In China, the spreading phenomenon of the *haoms*, or housekeeper, is given impetus by a number of social forces.

Young women in rural areas are curious to see a bit of life in the city, and the improved efficiency and changes in Chinese agriculture have made extra hands less necessary in the rice paddies.

In the cities, the demand for maids has increased because of the improved standard of living and because of the increasing difficulty in keeping together the extended family network of aunts, cousins and grandparents that in the past would have been relied upon to look after the young, the aged and the disabled.

But the arrival of the maids has presented city dwellers with a new set of social problems. Some of these have been reported, and the authorities acknowledge that there have been isolated cases of kidnapping and baby-selling.

Chinese newspapers also now publish some Dear Abby-type letters from married women who fear that their husbands have developed a romantic interest in the maid.

A newly married Beijing couple complained recently that they had been enjoying unshared privacy in a spare apartment turned over to them by their parents, until they were obliged to share the place with a maid, who had been hired to care for an aging grandparent at a nearby hospital and had nowhere else to sleep.

"The apartment was fine for two but not for three," the couple said.

SOMETIMES, it is the maids themselves who complain. According to a Chinese source, the maids in an apartment building inhabited by high-ranking government officials recently joined together in a kind of labor union to put pressure on their employers.

"They asked for higher salaries and for better conditions," the source said.

Apparently, the maids' most sought-after benefit is a television set.

"Some of the girls ask whether the family they will live with has a TV," a Beijing resident said. "If you have one, they'll come work for you. If not, they won't."

The demand for maids is so strong that it has touched off cut-throat competition between private and state-run organizations that serve as go-betweens.

Beijing officials say that, until two years ago, the market in maids was dominated by private, underground "gangs" from rural areas. These were run by older women who, for a fee, would supply peasant girls to city homes.

"An old woman, the gang leader, would be on hand in the city to send young girls from their hometown to the city families asking for them," Zhao Jiu, a Beijing city official, said. "The young girls were very afraid of these old women. Once they got a salary, they would have to pay a large portion of it to the old woman."

Most of the Beijing maids supplied in this way come from Anhui province, a relatively poor rural area in eastern China. Chinese historians say the local records show that, in times of drought or other natural disasters, county leaders in Anhui would encourage people to look for work in the cities.

Beijing officials now acknowledge that even in its revolutionary days, the Chinese Communist Party helped perpetuate this practice.

Two years ago, in an attempt to drive the private gangs out of business, the Beijing Women's Federation set up its own state-run agency, the March 8 Domestic Service General Co. March 8 is observed as Women's Day in China. The company supplied maids for 15,000 Beijing households last year, including those of such officials as Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng.

BUT the private operations are still flourishing. At free markets in at least three different Beijing locations, middlemen offer to supply maids from the countryside, for a fee, to city families.

"The convenience is that you can make a deal on the spot," said Miss Zhao, the Beijing city official, who manages the March 8 company. "They can provide maids freely and quickly. Our advantage is that we can provide maids who are reliable and do so in an organized way."

The families hiring the maids generally pay them 30 to 35 yuan a month, about \$9 to \$11, plus room and board. The pay is sometimes slightly higher for women who must care for the elderly or for sick or disabled persons. Foreigners in China must pay at least 10 times as much.

State-run women's federations have also set up maid-finding services in China's other major cities. The Guangzhou Women's Federation, for example, reportedly has a waiting list of 2,000 families waiting to be assigned household help from rural Guangdong.

Hong Kong is also beginning to cast an eye on Guangdong, for maids from there not only speak Cantonese but know how to cook Cantonese dishes. So far, however, the use of Chinese maids in Hong Kong is forbidden.

The British government apparently fears that allowing the importation of maids would present immigration and security problems.

Faith in Government: Europe vs. the U.S.

Poll Finds Europeans Less Trustful and With Less National Pride

By E.J. Dionne Jr.

New York Times Service

ROME — Citizens of the leading West European democracies trust their governments less than Americans trust theirs and are far less inclined to express pride in their countries, polls by The New York Times have found.

But the study also found sharp variations in national feelings of trust over the last decade and suggested that Americans place an extremely strong emphasis on national pride.

The findings emerged from polls carried out by The Times and CBS News in the United States and by Gallup International for The Times in five European countries.

According to the surveys, taken in late 1985,

49 percent of Americans said they trusted the government in Washington to do what is right "all or most of the time." The comparable figure in West Germany was 41 percent, and in France and Italy 33 percent.

The figures were even lower in Britain, 30 percent, and Spain, 29 percent.

For the United States, a telephone poll was conducted and had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points. In the European countries, face-to-face interviews were used, with a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 4 percentage points.

More startling were the findings when respondents were asked whether they were proud of their countries.

In the United States, 87 percent said they were "very proud" to be Americans. At the other extreme, only 21 percent of West Germans

described themselves as "very proud" to be German. And while only 1 percent of Americans said they were not very proud or not at all proud of their country, 32 percent of West Germans gave this response.

The other countries in Europe fell in between. About 42 percent of the French, 44 percent of the Italians, 58 percent of the British and 65 percent of the Spaniards said they were "very proud" to be citizens of their countries.

Surveys about national pride and confidence in public institutions have been a staple of the polling industry since World War II and have aroused a broad debate among social scientists over just what respondents are trying to say.

In the case of questions about trust in government, researchers agree at least that what is being measured is not just confidence in democratic institutions, but also in a particular government at a particular time.

Thus, the findings that Americans trust their government more than Europeans do are in part a reflection of President Ronald Reagan's popularity.

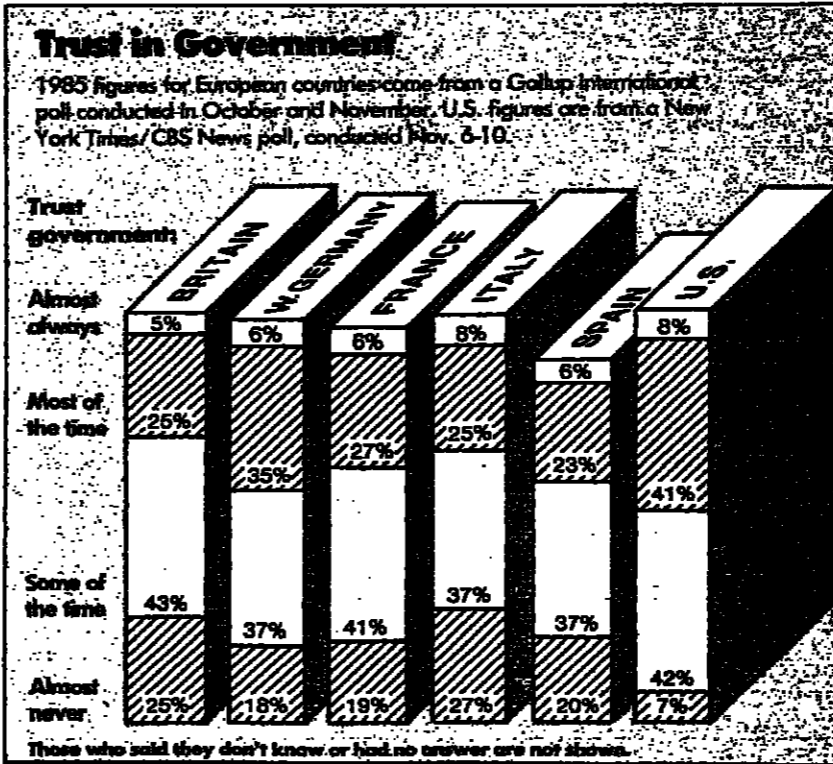
An individual's trust in his or her government, said Max Kaase, professor of political science at the University of Mannheim in West Germany, is related not only to trust in the normal mechanisms of the government, but also to whether one's party was in power and to a general sense of "how things are going," especially in the economy.

In all the countries surveyed, trust in government has fluctuated sharply over the past decade. In the United States, for instance, the proportion trusting government all or most of the time fell to 34 percent in 1974, during the Watergate scandal, and to 26 percent in March 1980, during the Iran hostage crisis and a period of high inflation.

AMONG the most dramatic changes are those that have taken place in Italy in the last 10 years.

In 1976, only 13 percent of Italians said they trusted their government all or most of the time, and 37 percent said they never trusted it. By 1985, the proportion trusting the government had risen to 33 percent, with only 27 percent saying they never trusted the government.

"The sharp decline in trust in government here really followed the student revolt of 1968," said Franco Favoncello, a Rome-based Italian survey consultant. "At the same time, Italy was



These who said they didn't know or had no answer are not shown.

going through the shock after the oil embargo and a great increase in inflation which led to economic upheaval."

On top of this, he said, the Christian Democratic Party had "monopolized power" for about three decades.

Significantly, he added, the Christian Democrats lost their monopoly hold on the prime minister's post, as Giovanni Spadolini, a Republican, and then the current incumbent, Bettino Craxi, a Socialist, took office.

"Put that together with improving economic circumstances, and people started to feel that things were moving," Mr. Favoncello said.

In Italy, as in the United States, trust in government has increased all across the political spectrum. The West German case is slightly different. The overall numbers show a substantial decline in trust, to 41 percent in 1985 from 50 percent in 1974.

But the change seems almost entirely a result of a sharp drop in confidence among those on West Germany's political left. In 1974 the moderate coalition of Social Democrats and Free

Democrats, first under Willy Brandt and then Helmut Schmidt, retained not only substantial trust on the left, but also significant confidence in the center and even on the right.

On the other hand, Chancellor Helmut Kohl's coalition of Christian Democrats and Free Democrats seemed to have polarized the country more along ideological lines, at least as of late 1985. There has been an increase in trust in government on the right, but a sharp drop on the left and a moderate decline in the center more than compensated for that.

The enormous pride found among Americans parallels both survey and anecdotal data about what is apparently the surge of patriotic or nationalistic feeling, especially among the young. But Mr. Kaase of the University of Mannheim, pointing to past studies, said Americans had always ranked high on national pride.

By contrast, he said, "pride in country" comes with difficulty in West Germany and was given an aura of illegitimacy by the Nazis. One striking finding of the recent survey is that young West Germans are even less proud of their country than their elders are.

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ARTS / LEISURE

'L'Italiana' in Paris Proves Bright Start For Rossini Season

By David Stevens
PARIS — If the Rossini season now under way at the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet sustains the pace set by its opening production of "L'Italiana in Algeri," it should go a long way toward brightening the winter doldrums. It should also go a long way — taken together with the productions of "Mozart" and "Le Siège de Corinthe" resulting from the Paris Opéra's recent excavations in the early-19th-century French repertory — toward illuminating the extent of Rossini's greatness. Not so much more than a generation ago he seemed to be remembered by theater directors as little more than the composer of "The Barber of Seville," but even if "Barber" is the peak of Italian comic opera, it is in the midst of a luxuriant and varied landscape.



Mimi Lerner, left, as Isabella and Willard White as Mustafa in "L'Italiana in Algeri."

force. Rockwell Blake, the handsome Lindero, has a tenor of astonishing range and technique but not always agreeable tone. Willard White's Mustafa was resoundingly sung and drolly played as an easily baffled straight man. Domenico Timarich's Taddeo was expertly played. Daniel Salas did nicely by Haly's famous bass aria in praise of Italian women, and Christiane Chateau was the soprano who gets the boy back in the end. Gabriele Ferro conducted with a sure hand, but with more drive than sparkle. Other staged operas in the TMP's Rossini season are the early one-act "Il Signor Bruschino" in March and "La Cenerentola" in April, and concert performances are scheduled of "La Donna del Lago" and "Maometto II" (the work Rossini transformed into "Le Siège de Corinthe" for Paris). In addition there are two orchestral concerts, one devoted to all the youthful *Sonate a quattro*. An altogether different atmosphere prevails at the Opéra Comique, where Benjamin Britten's "The Turn of the Screw," his racy musical transposition of Henry James's psychological ghost novel, has been strongly cast and splendidly staged. This opera, which dates from 1954, is one of the key works of 20th-century musical theater in its sensibilities, in its marriage of form to purpose (a prologue and 16 scenes give musical continuity through theme and variations), and in the certainty and logic with which the music heightens the fevered and ambiguous atmosphere. Britten has given voice to Peter Quin and Miss Jessel, James's malevolent but silent ghosts, but he has done so silently in a way that uncannily keeps them in the realm of shades, and that is undefined in Michael Hampe's straightforward but sensitive production (which, with John Gunter's sets, projections and costumes, come from the Cologne Opera). The uniformly excellent cast is headed by Isabel Buchanan as the governess who loses to the specters a struggle for the souls of the two children in her charge, and by Philip Langridge, a Quint of snave and sinister power. Bruce Brewer, the reader of the prologue, sets the scene eloquently. Mechthild Gesendorf is Mrs. Grose. Lucia Scapaticci Miss Jessel, and Simon Pike and Mashaika Obama the children, Miles and Flora. Sir John Fritchard makes a strong case for Britten's score and gets good playing from the Opéra's orchestra. "L'Italiana in Algeri," TMP-Châtelet, Feb. 20, 23 and 25. "The Turn of the Screw," Opéra Comique (Salle Favart), Feb. 20, 22, 24 and 26.

'Women Beware Women' Rewritten: A Creative Brechtian Diatribe on Lust

By Sheridan Morley
LONDON — "Creative vandalism" is what the Royal Court, in a program note, calls its production of "Women Beware Women," by Thomas Middleton and Howard Barker. Middleton has of course been dead for centuries; Barker is very much alive, and in the enforced absence of his co-author has

stains William Gaskill's marvelous fluid production is a matched set of very strong performances led by Nigel Davenport at his most autocratic ("I am not ugly; I am the duke") and Joanne Whalley as the innocent young bride, all too ready to offer herself to him in the cause of social and financial self-improvement.

THE BRITISH STAGE

taken what was originally the major London stage hit of 1621 and given it a totally new last act, not to mention some drastic revisions to the first four. The Royal Court program also gives us a complete text of the new version, but, alas, no comparative reminder of the act we have lost. Overall Barker has, I think, been very faithful to Middleton's struggle against lust and his corruptive power over politics. The problem is that he wishes to comment on the text, and also give it some social relevance to the present. Thus at intermission we lurch across four centuries into a kind of Florentine England where all the Florentine evils of money, power and sex are still rampant. But because the modern England we move back to in the second half is so vaguely defined, and because Barker wishes us to see at the last something redemptive in the text, Middleton is more inclined only to condemn, the partnership is inclined to break down, and the result is ultimately as broken-backed as many of the collaborative efforts made by Middleton in his lifetime. This is neither Middleton's play nor Barker's but a compromise between two quite different centuries, countries and writers. What sus-

peared from European repertoires — at least, until you see it. The only play ever set by Shaw in his native land, this is a rambling comedy about exile and the problems of Ireland as seen by three men: an English land developer who believes in an Ireland filled with English country hotels, a defrocked Catholic priest on route for Heartbreak House, and a homeless Irishman who wants his native land to rid itself of daft poetic dreams and move into at least the 19th century.

There are easily three plots in that trio alone, and Shaw picks up a couple of others along the way, so by the time we get into Act 4 it is anybody's guess what this play might finally be about — except that it is about Ireland and what it means to be Irish at home and abroad. It is also about rural poverty and Home Rule and all the mistakes the English had already made on the Emerald Isle, not to mention the ones that they were about to make and that Shaw had already taken on board.

An impressive production by Bill Pryde and Stephen Rayne is strongly cast with Jeremy Sinden, Kenneth Farrington and Des McAleer, while Poppy Mitchell's sets teach a thing or two to companies on twice the budget of the Cambridge company. The production can be seen in Bury St. Edmunds until March 11 and thereafter in Dartington.

The first of the AIDS plays to open in London, in advance of Broadway's "The Normal Heart" and "As Is," is a touching four-character study by Robin Swicord now playing at the Offstage in Chalk Farm, where the best theater bookshop in town has in its basement one of London's most intriguing fringe stages. "A Quiet End" concerns an actor, a teacher and a pianist who have come together to die in an apartment on 101st Street in New York, which has become a "project" accommodation for terminally ill victims of acquired immune deficiency syndrome. By maintaining a resolutely unheroic and even unsentimental tone, Swicord manages to look at their various ways of life as well as the manner of their deaths. This is a play about lost homes, lost jobs and lost families as well as lost lives, and in Noel Greig's production, Peter Whitman gives one of the most touching performances of this London season.

At Cambridge, where the Arts Theatre is celebrating its 50th anniversary, we have a rare glimpse of "John Bull's Other Island," originally commissioned from a young George Bernard Shaw to mark the opening of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin. The play in fact opened in 1904 at the Royal Court in London, a not altogether surprising shift of stage when you consider that it contains a savage attack on Kathleen and all the other romantic mythology about Ireland, of which Yeats was often the chief proponent.

It established Shaw's reputation overnight, and that of the Court as a home for politically unpopular drama. All the more surprising that it should have now largely disap-

Yiddish Scholarship Lives On at Oxford University

OXFORD, England — Yiddish is undergoing an unlikely academic revival among the medieval courtyards of Oxford University. Oxford, where the language was first taught in 1972, is now acknowledged as the third most important world center for its study after New York's Columbia University and the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Oxford also has its own Yiddish author, Elman Robinson, 50, a non-Jew who learned the language at the university and has been hailed as a writer of short stories and novels in the tradition of Isaac Bashevis Singer. At its height, Yiddish was spoken by millions of Jews from the Netherlands to Italy and deep into Russia. Now it is spoken by an estimated 4.5 million people, concentrated in the United States and Israel, said David Katz, research fellow from New York who has been teaching Yiddish at Oxford since 1978. "The largest concentration is still the last generation of Eastern European Jews born before the Holocaust, but they are obviously dying out and the vast majority have not passed the language on to their children," he said. Yiddish survives only among the ultra-orthodox. Among many Jews, the language is associated with the humiliation of ghetto life, culminating in the Nazi holocaust. Katz said the emergence of Oxford as a center for Yiddish studies was not entirely incongruous. "Hebrew has been studied here for five hundred years and Oxford's Bodleian Library probably contains the best collection of old Yiddish books in the world," he said. The collection was brought together by an 18th-century rabbi from Prague and acquired by the Bodleian in 1829. It includes 5,000 rare books and manuscripts dating back to 1530. Students can gain a bachelor's degree and postgraduate qualifications at Oxford. Katz expects to have seven doctoral students on his register next year. The highlights of his year are the annual Yiddish academic symposium and a month's intensive language course held every summer, the only one of its kind in Europe.

DOONESBURY comic strip panels. Panel 1: "Yo, Bro! SH! YOU MADE IT DOWN!" Panel 2: "I'M ALWAYS GOOD FOR A CLUB OPENING, MAN." Panel 3: "SOME PLACE TO HAVE AN ART SHOW, HUH?"

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Dining Out restaurant listings for Paris 1st, 16th, 20th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, and 31st arrondissements. Includes listings for Vegetarian Restaurant, La Gaudriole, Carr's, Le Byblos, Le Procopé, Petrouchka, Auberge du Cloû, Shogun, Le Grand Chinois, Le de Kashmir, Kervansaray, Harris', Washington Square Bar & Grill, Maxwell's Plum, and Modesto Lanzone's Opera Plaza.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune 日本経済特集 日本市場へのアプローチを探る 1986年3月19日号. Includes a table of exchange rates for various countries and a form for submitting articles.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	+1/4	
IBM	200 1/2	200 1/2	200 1/2	+1/4	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/4	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/4	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/4	

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	+1 1/2	
Comp	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	+1 1/2	
Transp	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	+1 1/2	

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Composite	145 1/2	145 1/2	+1 1/2		
Composite	145 1/2	145 1/2	+1 1/2		
Composite	145 1/2	145 1/2	+1 1/2		

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. at 4 P.M. 14,200,000
 Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 15,570,000
 Prev. consolidated close 155,970,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
 Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Amgen	150 1/2				
Amgen	150 1/2				
Amgen	150 1/2				

NASDAQ Index					
Class	Prev.				
Composite	150 1/2				
Composite	150 1/2				
Composite	150 1/2				

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/4	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/4	
Amgen	150 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2	+1/4	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.				
Bonds	84.32	+0.04			
Utilities	84.27	+0.15			
Industrials	84.27	-0.16			

NYSE Diaries					
Class	Prev.				
Advanced	118 1/2				
Advanced	118 1/2				
Advanced	118 1/2				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Feb. 17	Buy	Sales	1981		
Feb. 14	28,671	64,251	1,077		
Feb. 13	28,971	61,179	1,476		
Feb. 12	44,7	68,613	1,312		
Feb. 11	28,221	41,024	1,312		

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Industrials	244 1/2	244 1/2	+1 1/2		
Utilities	244 1/2	244 1/2	+1 1/2		
Composite	244 1/2	244 1/2	+1 1/2		

AMEX Sales					
4 P.M. Volume	Prev. 4 P.M. Volume	Prev. cons. volume			
14,200,000	15,570,000	155,970,000			
14,200,000	15,570,000	155,970,000			
14,200,000	15,570,000	155,970,000			

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	+1 1/2		
242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	+1 1/2		
242 1/2	242 1/2	242 1/2	+1 1/2		

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close Chg.											
100	100	AAA	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
101	101	AA	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	A	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	B	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
104	104	C	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
105	105	D	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	105
106	106	E	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
107	107	F	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	107
108	108	G	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108	108
109	109	H	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109	109
110	110	I	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
111	111	J	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111	111
112	112	K	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112	112
113	113	L	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113	113
114	114	M	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
115	115	N	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115	115
116	116	O	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116	116
117	117	P	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117
118	118	Q	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118	118
119	119	R	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
120	120	S	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120	120
121	121	T	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121	121
122	122	U	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
123	123	V	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
124	124	W	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124	124
125	125	X	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125	125
126	126	Y	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126
127	127	Z	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127	127

Dow Sets Yet Another Record

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange advanced to new highs Tuesday in active trading as investors refused to heed the call for caution from those who believe a correction is on the horizon.

The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 14.33, to a record 1,678.78, surpassing the previous high of 1,664.45 set Friday.

Markets were closed Monday for a holiday. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners 1,149-535 among the 2,068 issues traded and Big Board volume rose to 160.2 million shares from 155.6 million Friday.

"The market just doesn't want to quit," said Harry Vilcek of Sutro & Co. in San Francisco. "Interest rates are down, there may be a discount rate cut, and oil prices are lower, all contributing to this bull market trend."

Mr. Vilcek said there could be a correction at any time from profit-taking. But he said any correction could be absorbed in two or three days as buyers jump back into the market.

Hugh Johnson, head of the investment policy committee at First Albany Corp., said it would not be surprising to see a slight pause in the market as it looks forward to the appearance before Congress of Paul A. Volcker, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mr. Volcker is to testify before the House and Senate banking committees to outline the Fed's monetary targets for 1986.

"The testimony usually gives a strong hint as to the current status of Fed policy and indications of any possible changes," Mr. Johnson

said. He said there might be a pause in the market as investors wait to see the outcome. Johnson & Johnson, the manufacturer of Extra-Strength Tylenol, was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/4 to 49 1/4.

AT&T was second on the active list, unchanged at 21 1/2.

Financial Corp. of America was third, up 2 1/4 to 14 1/4.

Among other pharmaceutical companies, Upjohn was up 3/8 to 14 3/4. The company declared a 2-for-1 stock split and boosted its quarterly dividend on the pre-split shares to 76 cents from 70 cents. Baxter Travenol was up 1/4 to 16, Bristol-Myers advanced 1 1/4 to 66 1/4, Pfizer was up 1/2 to 52 1/2 and Procter & Gamble was off 1/4 to 67 1/2.

In the auto sector, General Motors gained 1/4 to 80, Ford was up 1/4 to 70 1/4 and Chrysler was up 2 1/4 to 54 1/4.

Major oil issues were mixed. Phillips Petroleum was up 1/4 to 9 1/2, Mobil was off 1/4 to 28 1/4, Chevron gained 1/4 to 35 1/4. Exxon was unchanged at 51 1/2. Pennzoil was down 1/4 to 57 1/4. Atlantic Richfield was off 1/4 to 52 1/2. Texaco was up 1/4 to 29 1/4 and Occidental Petroleum was unchanged at 25 1/2.

Singer was up 6 1/4, to 46 1/4. The company announced Tuesday that it may spin off its sewing machine and furniture operations into a separate company and concentrate on high-technology aerospace ventures.

IBM was up 2 1/4 to 158 1/4.

In other high-technology stocks, Digital Equipment was up 4 1/4 to 161 1/4, Honeywell was up 3 1/4 to 69 1/4, Burroughs was up 1/4 to 70 1/4 and Cray Research was up 2 1/4 to 69 1/4.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 52 Wk High Low Close Chg.											
128	128	AAA	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128	128
129	129	AA	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129	129
130	130	A	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130	130
131	131	B	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131	131
132	132	C	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132	132
133	133	D	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
134	134	E	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134	134
135	135	F	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
136	136	G	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136	136
137	137	H	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137	137
138	138	I	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138	138
139	139	J	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139	139
140	140	K	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140
141	141	L	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141	141
142	142	M	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142	142
143	143	N	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
144	144	O	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
145	145	P	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145	145
146	146	Q	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146	146
147	147	R	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147	147
148	148	S	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
149	149	T	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149	149
150	150	U	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150	150
151	151	V	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151	151
152	152	W	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152	152
153	153	X	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153
154	154	Y	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154
155	155	Z	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155	155

(Continued on Page 12)

السنة الأولى

Statistics Index

Table listing various financial statistics such as AMEX index, NYSE index, and interest rates.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1986

INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

Corporate Psychiatrists For Disturbed Companies

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

PARIS — Psychoanalysts are doubling as management consultants and putting organizations on the couch. A small number of psychoanalysts with degrees in business administration are introducing Freud & Co. to some companies as well as to the world's top business schools, through courses on management and psychoanalysis.

Some managements still link psychoanalysis with being crazy.

Others are Harvard Business School and HEC, the French graduate school of business, in Jouy-en-Josas, near Paris.

Mr. de Vries estimates that he has suggested psychotherapy to 10 percent of his clients. "The important thing is to be able to talk the business language they understand. But I always say there has to be a pain in order to change the system."

Kodak Posts Loss In Period

Takes Write-Off Of \$551 Million

The Associated Press

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Eastman Kodak Co. said Tuesday that it posted its first quarterly loss in at least 55 years, the result of a huge write-off from its forced withdrawal from the instant photography business.

Kodak said it took a special charge of \$551 million in the fourth quarter, including \$494 million for expenses related to pulling out from instant photography.

The fourth-quarter charge also included costs from the closing of facilities in Vincennes, France, and some facilities of its Verbatim Corp. subsidiary in the United States.

Its 1985 sales of \$10.6 billion were virtually unchanged from 1984. The company said its results were hurt by the strong U.S. dollar, which reduced sales abroad.

For Haitian Industry, Hope Reborn

Duvalier Flight Seen Reassuring Foreign Investors

By James Brooke

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — When the Duvalier family fled Haiti on Feb. 7, they left behind a looted treasury and a country with one of the lowest per-capita incomes in the Third World.

Despite this bleak legacy of nearly three decades of dictatorship, the prevailing mood among businessmen here is one of hope.

"I'm extremely optimistic," said Claude Levy, director of the Manufacturers Association of Haiti. Its members employ 85 percent of the industrial workers here.

Confident that the new junta is serious about implanting democracy, Mr. Levy and other businessmen said that an open political system will reduce corruption and polish Haiti's image among foreign investors.

It's 1985 sales of \$10.6 billion were virtually unchanged from 1984. The company said its results were hurt by the strong U.S. dollar, which reduced sales abroad.



Sugar-cane workers in Haiti. Low wages are expected to draw more foreign investors to the country.

Technologies Corp., and General Motors Corp. And the U.S. Embassy said that since the Duvaliers left, it had received a number of calls from American companies seeking information about setting up Haitian operations.

The \$3-a-day minimum wage, among the lowest in the Western Hemisphere, is the inheritance of almost three decades of economic misery by the Duvaliers.

Most of Haiti's six million people live in misery rarely seen outside of Africa, economic statistics show.

Yen's Steep Rise Stirs Debate by Tokyo Ministers

By Philippe Rics

TOKYO — A debate on Japan's monetary policy broke out in the government on Tuesday amid increasing anger in the business community over the sharp surge in the yen against the U.S. dollar.

"I think the Japanese monetary policy should be more flexible," Michio Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry, said.

He said that the Bank of Japan had to make a new cut in the discount rate, which the central bank charges other banks, to support the country's economy in the face of the rocketing yen.

But Finance Minister Noboru Takeshita said, "I don't know whether this is an immediate question."

The Finance Ministry said Monday that the effect of the cut in discount rate from 5 percent to 4.5 percent on Jan. 30 would not be felt on the prime lending rate, which banks charge their best customers, until next Monday.

ber by the Group of Five Western industrialized countries to hold down the dollar and reduce Japan's record trade surplus, the dollar was trading at about 240 yen.

Akiro Morita, the head of the powerful business group Keidanren, said Monday that Japanese industry could no longer bear such a rapid appreciation in the yen.

Mr. Morita, chairman of Sony Corp. and head of the electronics industry association, warned that unstable exchange rates threatened investments.

Takashi Ishihara, chairman of Nissan Motor Co. and leader of the automobile manufacturers' association, said that if the dollar stayed at 180 yen, Japanese exporters would no longer "make ends meet."

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Swiss, and others.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Eurocurrency deposits and other financial instruments.

Key Money Rates

Table showing key money rates for various financial instruments like US Treasury bills, CDs, and other securities.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various Asian countries.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various investment options.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations and currencies.

Oil Below \$15 as Analysts Discount Saudi Report

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. oil prices fell below \$15 a barrel on the open market Tuesday as analysts discounted a report that the OPEC leader, Saudi Arabia, had pulled back from its campaign to force outside producers to stabilize crumbling oil prices.

The Middle East Economic Survey, a Niocia-based oil journal with close ties to the Saudis, said Monday that the kingdom had lowered its output by almost 500,000 barrels, to 5.7 million a day in January, as an act of "restraint."

But analysts were skeptical that Saudi Arabia, which engineered the current oil price collapse by flooding the market with surplus crude, had reined in production, since Britain and most other non-OPEC producers have refused to curb output to prop up prices.

"It took the Saudi government almost seven months to reach the decision to overproduce and drive down oil prices," said David Mizrahi, editor of the New York-based Middle East Report. "It's not like the Saudis to reverse such a major decision within a matter of weeks."

William Randol, analyst at First Boston Corp. in New York, said, "The Saudis don't want to be seen as the culprit bringing down the price of oil, which may account for the MEES report. But the only thing the Saudis seem to be backing off on is their controversial rhetoric about a price war."

South Africa Debt Talks Likely to Make Progress

By Steve Lohr

LONDON — When South African officials meet with foreign bankers here Thursday, the chances for reaching an agreement will be better than at any time since Pretoria froze its loan repayments last September, bankers say.

For the first time, bankers say, the two sides are dealing with proposals that strike a middle ground between what Pretoria wants and what the banks may accept.

Moreover, South Africa's economy, after a year of decline, is showing signs of modest recovery with the price of gold exports rising and the price of oil imports falling.

Accordingly, some debt repayment looks increasingly possible.

Pretoria froze its debt repayments after major creditors, led by Chase Manhattan and other U.S. banks, refused last August to renew maturing short-term loans.

Capacity Use Higher in U.S.

WASHINGTON — American factories, mines and utilities operated at 80.8 percent of capacity in January, up slightly from revised rates of 80.7 percent in December and 80.3 percent in November, the Federal Reserve Board said Tuesday.

The Fed had said the capacity-utilization rate was 80.5 percent in December and 80.1 percent in November. Last month's rate, however, was down from 81.1 percent in January 1985.

Manufacturers operated at 80.6 percent of capacity last month, up from 80.5 percent in December but down from 80.7 percent in January 1985. Mines used 80.6 percent of capacity, up from 79.7 percent of capacity last month.

Trading has come to a virtual standstill since last week amid allegations of fraud and default on deals.

The crisis broke when a Geneva-based trader and refiner, Gatol, said it had been offered false nominations for cargoes of Brent crude loading at Sullom Voe terminal in Scotland's Shetland Islands, industry sources said.

The spillover has hit almost every company in the Brent market, where a cargo can be bought and sold more than 100 times.

U.S. Playing Card Corp.

US has acquired an 87% interest in

Heracio Fournier, S.A.

Vitoria, Spain

through a cash tender offer and the purchase of newly issued Common Shares and will operate Heracio Fournier, S.A. as a subsidiary of U.S. Playing Card Corp.

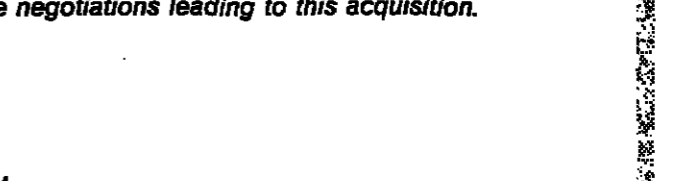
Jesup & Lamont initiated this transaction, acted as financial advisor to U.S. Playing Card Corp. and participated in the negotiations leading to this acquisition.



Heracio Fournier, S.A. Vitoria, Spain

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JESUP & LAMONT Est. 1877 New York Los Angeles London Beirut

February 18, 1986

Advertisement for The Carlyle Hotel, featuring the hotel's name in a stylized font and contact information for New York, Los Angeles, London, and Beirut.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Rank Bids £757 Million To Acquire Granada

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Rank Organisation PLC, the British entertainment group, announced Tuesday a share-exchange plan to acquire Granada Group PLC that values the television company at £757 million (\$1.08 billion).

Singer May Shift Sewing Business To a New Unit

The Associated Press STAMFORD, Connecticut — Singer Co. said Tuesday that it wants to get out of the sewing-machine industry it once dominated and concentrate on expanding its aerospace and military business.

Saint-Gobain Says Net Up 46% in Year

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — Net profit of Cie de Saint-Gobain in 1985 rose 46 percent from a year earlier, to a record 750 million francs (\$104.2 million), Jean-Louis Beffa, the new chairman, said Tuesday.

Lewinsky to Head Voest-Alpine Team

By Brenda Hagerty International Herald Tribune LONDON — After almost 17 years abroad, Herbert C. Lewinsky is returning to his native Austria to sort out the troubles of Voest-Alpine AG, the state-owned steel, engineering, electronics and trading company.

Lloyd's Names Alan Lord Chief

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Lloyd's of London announced Tuesday the appointment of Alan Lord as chief executive and deputy chairman of the insurance exchange.

COMPANY NOTES

American Motors Corp. said a parts plant to supply its new assembly complex in Brampton, Ontario, would be built to its specifications in Guelph, Ontario. AMC, 46-percent-owned by Renault, said the parts plant would begin pilot operations this year and would employ 500 workers at full production.

Canon's Profit, Sales Rose in 1985

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO — Canon Inc., a major Japanese camera maker, said Tuesday that its profit rose 9.8 percent last year while sales jumped 18.6 percent.

Noranda to Sell Rudolf Wolff

United Press International TORONTO — Noranda Minerals said Tuesday that it had agreed to sell its Rudolf Wolff Ltd. and Rudolf Wolff Futures units to Australia-based Elders Finance Group for the equivalent of \$43 million.

Bethlehem Chief To Step Aside

The Associated Press BETHLEHEM, Pennsylvania — Donald H. Trautman will step aside March 1 as chief executive of Bethlehem Steel Corp., the third-largest U.S. steel producer.

Siemens Capital Corporation

Siemens Capital Corporation a wholly-owned subsidiary of Siemens AG has acquired from MINSAT, Inc. the business and assets of Potter & Brumfield formerly a division of AMF Incorporated

Analyzing Corporate Minds

(Continued from Page 11) analysts often intervene, for instance, when there are problems of succession. "There are limits to psychoanalysis in large corporations," says Gilles Amado, a psychoanalyst and a professor of organizational behavior at HEC.

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In Haiti, Business Optimism Soars

(Continued from Page 11)

food. Through public and private aid, the United States feeds about 600,000 Haitians — one-tenth of the population.

To escape this poverty, about one million Haitians have emigrated, mainly to the United States, Canada, the Dominican Republic and the Bahamas. Cuba is just 75 miles away, but few Haitians try to go there and not many of those are allowed to stay.

"During the Duvaliers' 29-year regime, development programs rarely went beyond slogans. Corruption thrived in an atmosphere free of accountability to the public."

"Look at this," a Haitian economist said, running his finger down a page of Haiti's 1985-86 budget. "Special obligations — \$36 million." Nowhere in the 800-page budget was there an explanation of "special obligations."

In a middle-class neighborhood in Port-au-Prince, a furniture maker said, "Every year, they come out

here to collect our real estate taxes." Where the money goes is a mystery, she continued. Her neighborhood had no city water service, public lighting or paved streets.

The pervasive corruption led to dodging and flight of capital to shelters in the United States.

"We in the business community were not at ease paying taxes because they did not have to make any accounting," said Andre Arpaud Jr., who helps manage his father's electronic-assembly business, Alpha Industries. "With a democracy, there will be transparent accounts."

Citing figures from the U.S. Federal Reserve and the Bank of International Settlements, one Haitian has calculated that his countrymen hold \$457 million in deposits in overseas banks. This figure, he noted, does not include stocks, bonds, real estate or deposits by Haitians with dual citizenship.

The flight of capital is somewhat mitigated by overseas remittances from what is often called "the Hai-

tian diaspora." Emigrants send home about \$125 million a year.

Haiti's foreign-exchange position has been hurt further by a sharp slump in tourism — a traditional dollar-earner for resource-poor Caribbean islands — from 250,000 visitors in the early 1980s to fewer than 100,000 last year.

After booming in the 1970s, tourism has nosedived since the discovery that Haitians suffer from a higher rate of acquired immune deficiency syndrome than many other population groups. Of four Miami-based cruise lines that used to make weekly stops in Haiti, only one still visits the country.

Finance officials of the provisional government said that they had not completed an inventory of foreign-exchange reserves. But most economists here believe that Jean Claude Duvalier took as much money with him as he could when he left Haiti for France.

"The week before he left, the request came from the palace to cough up whatever foreign ex-

Greece to Boost Investment, Free Foreign-Owned Funds

ATHENS — The Greek government said Tuesday that it would boost incentives for investors and release some foreign-owned funds blocked in Greek banks as part of a wide-ranging economic recovery program.

The deputy economics minister, Panayotis Roumeliotis, said the government would contribute an average of 37 percent to new investments in manufacturing, compared with 26 percent up to now, with preference for high technology.

Grants for building large hotels would be increased, as would those for hotels in undeveloped areas.

Central bank officials said personal accounts belonging to residents of other European Community countries that have been frozen will be freed and made convertible into other currencies in about two months' time.

They said the move, which does not affect earnings from business activities, was a step toward the full liberalization of capital movement, which the government has promised the European Community it will carry out.

The Socialist government, faced with runaway deficits, has maintained a more austere, pro-business economic policy since last autumn, economists said.

Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table with columns for Company, 1985 Revenue, 1985 Profit, 1984 Revenue, 1984 Profit, and % Change. Includes companies like British Airways, British Telecom, British Petroleum, etc.

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Falls as Yen Gains Ground

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar fell sharply in U.S. trading Tuesday as the decline in oil prices caused the Japanese yen to appreciate.

Earlier, the dollar had firmed slightly in European and Japanese trading on the heels of reports that Japan might cut interest rates and relax regulations on capital outflow that curb Japanese investment in U.S. securities, traders said.

In New York, the dollar fell to 180.10 yen at the close from 181.60 Friday. Markets were closed Monday for a holiday. The U.S. currency fell against the Deutsche mark by nearly two pfennigs, to 2.3250 DM from 2.3425. Against the Swiss franc, the dollar declined to 1.9195 from 1.9412.

In Tokyo, the dollar rose to close at 182.15 yen Tuesday, up from 180.10 on Monday. In London, the U.S. currency closed at 181 yen, after 180.15 Monday.

Japan's finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, said restrictions on capital outflow may be relaxed,

while the trade minister, Michio Watanabe, called for a cut in Japan's discount rate.

Dealers said that on the reopening of U.S. markets, the dollar also gained early support. But oil prices, which had been slightly firmer abroad and at the opening in New York, fell back to below \$15 a barrel on futures markets when they hit automatic sell levels, dragging the dollar down.

"The dollar's fortunes have been driven by the yen, which began to appreciate as oil prices fell," a New York dealer said. Japan is highly dependent on imported energy.

By the same token, the high exposure of U.S. banks to indebted oil-exporting nations is causing some investors to shun the dollar.

The British pound closed firmly in European trading after an unexpected rally through the day, helped by short covering and other less tangible factors, dealers said.

These included a drop in Saudi Arabian oil output and stable oil prices in the dormant European crude market.

The pound ended in London at \$1.4295, up from 1.4210 at Monday's close. In New York, it rose to \$1.4355 from \$1.4195 Friday.

In London, the dollar closed at 2,344.5 Deutsche marks, up from 2,337.5 DM at Monday's close. It also ended there at 1,938.5 Swiss francs, up from 1,927, and at 7,200 French francs, up from 7,182.5.

Dollar selling intensified around midday in New York despite speculation by some economists that Paul A. Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve, would suggest in congressional testimony Wednesday that the currency's weakness is limiting the scope for the Fed to lower short-term interest rates.

In other European trading Tuesday, the dollar firmed in Frankfurt to 2,352.4 DM at the fix from 2,345.6 DM on Monday, and to 7,195.5 French francs in Paris from 7,195.5 in Paris.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1,940.8 Swiss francs from 1,920.0. (UPI, Reuters, IHT)

Duvalier May Have Amassed A Fortune of \$500 Million

Washington Post Service

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — A question often asked here is: How much money did Jean-Claude Duvalier take with him?

A precise answer may never be available. Haiti has always operated on budget deficits and book-keeping in the country is practically nonexistent by U.S. standards.

Knowledgeable sources here estimate Mr. Duvalier's fortune at \$200 million to \$500 million.

Mr. Duvalier's fortune was widely reported in Port-au-Prince to have been spirited out of Haiti and into bank accounts in Switzerland over a number of years since he took office in 1971, when his father, Francois Duvalier, died.

Banking sources say Haitian investors accounted for more than \$250 million deposited in U.S. and offshore Caribbean banks last year. Mr. Duvalier and his family own many of these accounts.

Mr. Duvalier is known to own three expensive properties in

France: a chateau in the Val d'Oise, a villa in the Paris suburb of Neuilly, and an apartment on the Avenue Foch in Paris.

He is also reported by informed sources to own property in Southern California and an apartment in Manhattan's Trump Tower. In Haiti, Mr. Duvalier owns a ranch, two villas and a mountain retreat.

Estimates of the Duvalier wealth do not include the fortune amassed by his father-in-law, Ernest Bennet, since Mr. Duvalier's marriage to Michelle Bennet in 1980.

Ernest Bennet, a coffee planter, was in financial straits before his daughter married Mr. Duvalier. Since then, business leaders in Port-au-Prince said Mr. Bennet had used his new connections to avoid paying millions of dollars in taxes on coffee exports.

He accumulated enough wealth to buy a controlling interest in Haiti Air, a passenger line, and Air Haiti, a freight carrier. Mr. Bennet became Haiti's main importer of BMWs and Mercedes-Benzes.

An executive of a U.S. oil company that imports diesel oil, gasoline and kerosene, said, "We have enough oil stocks to get us through February, but I wonder if there is enough money in the till down there to pay us after that."

In a press conference held after Mr. Duvalier left, President Ronald Reagan hinted that the United States might provide emergency aid to Haiti. Proposed aid to Haiti for fiscal 1986 is \$53 million, about the same as last year. Virtually all this aid is earmarked for food, health and agricultural assistance.

Business executives said the weeks of turmoil surrounding the end of the Duvalier regime would not permanently dent Haiti's economy.

"We will be working Saturday, Sunday and overtime during the week to catch up," the older Mr. Arpaud said in a phone call to an American client. "We will stand on our heads so as not to let you

THE EUROMARKETS

Amoco Offers 30-Year Dollar-Straight Issue

By Christopher Pizzeo

LONDON — The secondary dollar-straight sector fell back Tuesday during the afternoon as demand failed to materialize, having shown gains of 1/4 to 1/2 point in the morning session, dealers said.

An unusual Amoco offering was the day's star in the primary sector. Dealers said that the market had been boosted in the morning by news the Japanese finance minister, Noboru Takeshita, said Japan is considering easing its rules governing capital outflows.

But although the U.S. market opened firmer, it soon came off the highs and Eurobonds quickly followed suit, they added.

The primary market remained active, although some of the new issues came under a little pressure during the afternoon as the second-

ary market declined, dealers said. The day's feature was a \$200-million, 30-year issue for Amoco Co., guaranteed by Amoco Corp. This is only the second dollar straight with a 30-year maturity, the first was for the World Bank.

The issue carries the same terms as the World Bank bond — a 9 1/2 percent coupon and par-pricing — but is callable at 105 after 10 years, declining by 1/2 point a year thereafter to par, whereas the World Bank bond is non-callable.

Also, the issue is available immediately to U.S. investors in registered form because Amoco has a previously registered shelf registration with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The lead manager for the issue, Morgan Stanley International, believes this is the first time that a conventional Eurobond is available to investors immediately.

Traders said demand for the

bond was steady at first. It was quoted within the total fees of 2 1/2 percent at a discount of about 2. It later slipped back to end at a discount of 2 1/2. One trader said, "It's not that badly priced. It's just I'm not so sure about the (oil) sector."

Among other launches Tuesday: The World Bank launched another multi-currency funding package to raise the equivalent of some \$250 million. The package involves a 250-million Deutsche mark, five-year, private placement; a 200-million French franc public Eurobond, a 100-million-guilder private placement; a 75-million Australian dollar bond and a 5-billion-yen offering. DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank co-ordinated the package.

Trizec Corp. issued a \$6-million European currency unit bond issue paying 9 1/2 percent and priced at par.

Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 3 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: OTC stock prices for companies like ADC, AIG, ALE, etc.

Table B: OTC stock prices for companies like ADF, AEG, AEM, etc.

Table C: OTC stock prices for companies like AFI, AGL, AHA, etc.

Table D: OTC stock prices for companies like AIB, AIC, AID, etc.

Table E: OTC stock prices for companies like AIE, AIF, AIG, etc.

Table F: OTC stock prices for companies like AIH, AII, AIJ, etc.

Table G: OTC stock prices for companies like AIK, AIL, AIM, etc.

Table H: OTC stock prices for companies like AIN, AIO, AIP, etc.

Small print text at the bottom of the page regarding data accuracy and copyright.

SPORTS

Willis and McDaniel Brawl to a Draw, But Sonics Outpoint Hawks, 100-87

SEATTLE — Ill feelings that started four months ago exploded in a second-round fight between...

Atlanta Coach Mike Fratello credited Seattle for playing better than the Hawks when it counted...

Seattle Coach Bernie Bickerstaff noted that the Sonics trailed by 39-34 at the time of the McDaniel-Willis battle...



Atlanta's Kevin Willis (42) was set to move in after decking Xavier McDaniel, lower right, during Monday night's fight. Among the interested onlookers was a beer-toting spectator.

Macho's Senseless Head Is Cocked at a Challenge

International Herald Tribune LONDON — Soccer's macho image insists its genetics be made again in the English...

And why should I care about a Dennis if his club doesn't? Because my own research into soccer players who have died in action since 1945 shows that of 55 fatalities, 26 came through head injuries.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for NBA Standings, Eastern Conference, and Western Conference, listing teams and their records.

National Basketball Association Team, Individual Leaders

Table showing team and individual leaders for various statistics like points, rebounds, and assists.

Selected College Results

Table listing results of college basketball games, including scores and key players.

Transition

BASEBALL Chicago—Signed Joe James and Gene Nelson, pitchers, to one-year contracts.

Pro Leaders

Table listing professional athletes and their performance statistics in various sports.

Tennis

Pro Leaders MEN Earnests 1. Ivan Lendl, 567,200; 2. Brad Gilbert, 543,956.

Hockey

Table showing NHL Standings for various teams and their records.

Squash

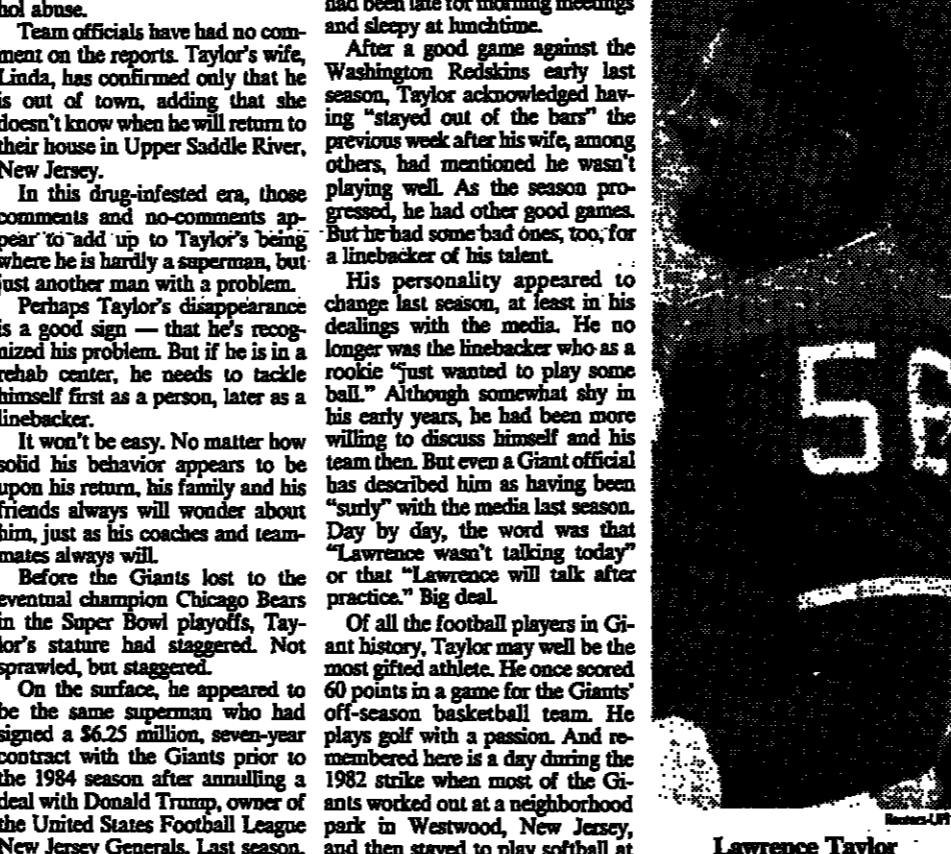
Grand Prix Schedule The remaining events at the 1986 men's grand prix circuit:

All-Pro Taylor: From 'S' to '?'

By Dave Anderson New York Times Service NEW YORK — Early in the 1984 season, Lawrence Taylor had played another routine spectacular game.

Taylor was named to the all-pro team for the fifth time in his five NFL seasons.

The Little League baseball field. To keep the ball in play, those who normally would have batted right-handed had to bat left-handed.



Lawrence Taylor

Canadiens Still Not Working Overtime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches MONTREAL — The problem that has haunted the Montreal Canadiens all season prevented them from taking a share of first place in the National Hockey League's Adams Division here Monday.

NHL FOCUS third-worst in the league — Perron said his players had simply panicked.

"We knew about their overtime record," said Coach Jean Perron after the Canadiens were 24 seconds away from a tie, but lost, 3-2, to Los Angeles on Bryan Erickson's second goal of the night.



Pelle Eklund helped make Monday night a long one for Winnipeg by beating Brian Hayward for a goal, above, and by adding two assists as Philadelphia trounced the Jets, 8-4.

Rob Hughes

insider of a physically demanding fifth round FA Cup tie, wrote Brian Scovell, a conscientious reporter.

When he collided a second time with the Millwall defender, no one on the Southampton bench felt more responsible for ordering him off the field for his own safety.

Squash Sets Up Circuit for Men

Agence France-Press LONDON — The International Squash Rackets Federation and the International Squash Players Association on Tuesday announced the launching of a men's international grand prix circuit that in 1986 will comprise 18 events in 15 countries and be worth \$651,000 in prize money.

IB 1735 BLANCPAIN

Advertisement for Blancpain watches, featuring a detailed image of a watch and descriptive text.

PEOPLE

Anne Tyler Wins Award For Best Fiction of 1985

Anne Tyler, author of "The Accidental Tourist," has won the National Book Critics Circle award for the most distinguished work of fiction published in 1985. Other winners were Leon Edel for "Henry James: A Life" in the category of biography-autobiography; J. Anthony Lukas for "Common Ground: A Turbulent Decade in the Lives of Three American Families," general nonfiction; Louise Glück for "The Triumph of Achilles," poetry; and William H. Gass for "Habitations of the Word," criticism. The Encyclopaedia Britannica has presented its first international awards for communicating knowledge to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York; the writer Lewis Thomas; Michael S. Lempert, an astronomer at the Royal Observatory at the University of Edinburgh; John T. Wilson, a Canadian geophysicist who advanced the theory of plate tectonics; and Dame Leonie J. Kramer, an Australian educator.

The manuscript of Henry Miller's "Tropic of Cancer" has been bought at auction. Sotheby's in New York for \$164,000, a record for a modern manuscript sold in the United States. John Fleming, a New York dealer, bought the manuscript on behalf of an unidentified party who plans to put it on deposit in the Morgan Library in Manhattan.

A bagpipe version of "The Yellow Rose of Texas," greeted Prince Charles of Britain in Dallas as he began a four-city tour of Texas. A high-technology business and helped celebrate his 150th birthday. His wife, Diana, did not join him for what aids described as a business development trip. . . . Princess Anne, 35, will ride in several horse races this season. Buckingham Palace announced in an apparent attempt to quash rumors that she was expecting a third child.

Joel Gray, Judy Collins and other entertainers opened a weeklong "Festival of Life" organized by Stephen Greenberg, a Harvard University student, to raise funds for AIDS research. The show included Joan Kennedy, former wife of Senator Edward M. Kennedy of Massachusetts, playing the piano.



Madame Pandit: "I was the little sister."

Madame Pandit Remembers The Roots of India's Dynasty

By Elisabeth Bumiller Washington Post Service DEHRA DUN, India — There are not many people still alive in this country who remember Lord Louis Mountbatten as "Dickie," a contemporary and a friend. But Madame Pandit, 85, sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, the country's first prime minister, can tell grand tales of the last British viceroy, who in changing the life of her country inevitably changed her own. "He did a lot of harm to India because of the policies he had to carry out so swiftly," she said, referring to the hasty decision to divide the empire into India and Pakistan, leading to the slaughter of hundreds of thousands of Hindus and Moslems. "But personally he was a charming man. I was in love with him from the moment I saw him until the day he died. As we were most people." Pandit relaxed under a sun umbrella in her garden, which looks out toward the tree-covered hills that announce the beginning of the Himalayas. Like Mountbatten, Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit is one of the great figures of modern Indian history. She was her brother's ambassador to Moscow, London and Washington, the first woman president of the United Nations General Assembly, a leading freedom fighter who was jailed three times during the Indian independence movement and a bitter critic of the politics of her niece, Indira Gandhi. Now she is a big fan of the grandnephew, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, who she says has finally welcomed her back into the family. The Nehrus are the first political dynasty of modern India, raised by British nannies and schooled in England. Spending a few hours with Pandit is to take a trip back four decades and see Mountbatten as a member of one royal family as viewed by another. Pandit has the deep-set eyes and wide mouth of her brother, and sometimes it is startling to see so much of his face in hers. When she was younger she had the handsome looks of a forceful, charismatic woman, but now there is a softness and sweetness about her. This is not to say that she has lost her sense of humor and predilection to say whatever she pleases. This morning, for instance, she casually refers to Queen Elizabeth II, another old friend, as "not a great intellect, of course, but a warm person of many interests."

OBSERVER Beautiful Peoplehood

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — Do you ever wish you were one of the Beautiful People? Sure you do, especially in February when the Beautiful People are being photographed loafing on their private Caribbean islands. It's only natural. You feel envious, don't you? And worse than envy, you feel unworthiness. You feel you're not worthy to be in this old world of ours, because if you were, you would be down in the Caribbean posing for photos with two dozen Beautiful People on your own private island. I know because I used to think that way myself before I became one of the Beautiful People. There was gall in my heart, friends, and that gall, that corrosive malice, was directed against my fellow man and, yes, even against my fellow woman, and only because Beautiful Peoplehood had given them private islands in the sun where they were always being photographed looking beautiful. It is a dreadful, beautiful thing to feel unworthy. And the reason I speak to you today is to plead with you to stop. Just because you have never been invited to be one of the Beautiful People, just because you happen to be an ugly, impoverished loser, that doesn't mean you don't fulfill a purpose on this glorious old planet of ours. I discovered this sublime truth after my invitation arrived, my invitation to be one of the Beautiful People. Believe me, I will never forget that day, nor the day I was inducted into the company. They were all there being photographed for famous magazines and famous TV shows: Claus von Bülow, Sly Stallone, Liza Minnelli, Ed Koch, Princess Margaret, Madonna, Lady Di, Dr. Ruth Westheimer, and on and on, all the great names. And you know what I discovered, friends? That the Beautiful People were human, just like you and me. I remember how apologetic they were when they presented me with my first private island. "It's not a very big island," they told me, "because all the big islands are taken at present, but next year when the Women's World Daily decides which of the big islands are 'out,' you'll be able to pick up something more spacious."

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